The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 205.

The Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1872.

There will be no report from the Senate Finance Committee on the Chicago Relief bill before to-morrow or Saturday. What the report will be, when it comes, is as yet only a subject for guessing. What the Senate will do, after the Committee has its say, is predicted with more hopeful confidence by the friends of the measure.

The French are showing considerable pluck in ridding their account as rapidly as possible of the odious indemnity to Germany. M. Pouyer Quertier has just availed himself of the privilege of anticipating 400,000,000f. of the sum at 5 per cent discount, and the people, while submitting to fearful taxation, are at the same time raising voluntary stipends to swell the general fund. The French are bound to get ready for the next war with all due speed.

There is to be no backing down from the American "case" on the Alabama questions, whatever Reverdy Johnson or anybody else may advise to that effect. Secretary Fish authorizes some one (not, we trust, the same person who is all the time so vainly reporting Fish as about to leave the Cabinet) to say that all the features of the case will be adhered to. His reply to Earl Granville's note, which he expects to transmit before the end of the week, will be conciliatory but firm. After which we shall see what we shall see.

Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, introduced in the House of Representatives, early in the session, a Constitutional amendment making Postmasters and certain other Federal officials elective. This amendment, it will be seen, embodies an idea which was first advocated in these columns last summer. It is said to be favorably received among members of Congress, and will probably be recommended by the Civil Service Reform Committee of the House, of which Mr. McCrary is a member. The Committee is to act upon it within a day or two.

The debate on the investigation into the alleged improper sale of arms to European belligerents continued yesterday in the United States Senate. Mr. Sumner made a closing argument in support of the resolution, the statesmanlike tone of which was refreshingly in contrast with much that went before. Mr. Carpenter announced his desire to relieve his mind upon the subject pending, and so the Senate adjourned; though not until after it had taken action upon Conkling's famous amendment, which was reconsidered and voted down. It seems that the majority had become ashamed of their enterprise of trying Senators Schurz and Sumner as spies, and were fain to withdraw from it. Probably Mr. Conkling's other "sockdolager" (as he esteemed it a few days since) for the "investigation" of all Senators who do not obey the whip promptly, will become equally odious by the time it comes up for action.

The stud of the lamented Fisk was sold at auction yesterday, fetching $50,000. One of the ways by which $50,000 studs of carriage horses are maintained, together with other luxuries for which the late Prince of Erie was celebrated, is shown in our New York correspondence, where the doings of the Port Jervis stone ring are described. The story,—how Fisk and a few of his friends formed a ring for operating in a certain blue stone by means of free freights, or virtually so, on the Erie Road, and how a $500 investment, leavened with the extraordinary power enjoyed by Fisk & Gould, immediately became a $1,000,000 loaf,—has been told before, we believe. The facts are, however, now first undergoing legal investigation. It seems that, in the hands of the truly great, there is money in blue limestone as well as in Seneca sandstone.

The land-grant of the St. Croix & Lake Superior Railroad is a tolerably steady subject of proposed legislation in Congress. Whatever else receives or does not receive the attention of the statesmen at Washington, the St. Croix land-grant may be calculated upon, to the minuteness of a hair, to come up for action in either house at least once a month during every session. The point is, that the grant expired some four years ago, the railroad company having failed to fulfil the requirements of the law conferring the grant. Congress is now asked to renew the gift, and in this behoof the representatives from Wisconsin rally, irrespective of party, reinforced by Banks, Kelley, and a few kind souls from Eastern States. From this we infer that there is now no general sentiment in Wisconsin against the grant, albeit there has been much complaint hitherto that the settlement of the northwestern part of the State by preemption of lands was injuriously interfered with by the tying up of valuable lands in railroad grants. The bill excited a good deal of discussion and filibustering in the House, and still hangs fire; but it seems rather likely to pass to-day. The lobby is said to be the most active and powerful one seen this session.

The negro minstrels have a play called "The Mutton Trial," wherein some rather extraordinary law is promulgated. One darkey, whom we will call Cæsar, steals a sheep from another (Pompey), and confesses it to the Court; but his counsel proves so eloquent, in summing up the case, that the magistrate incontinently acquits him, and finds the plaintiff (Pompey) "guilty of murder in the first degree," amidst the plaudits of the spectators!

A somewhat similar case and ruling have just occurred in New York, where nearly all the witnesses testifying or complaining against the corrupt practices of the Custom House authorities during the recent investigation have been proceeded against in criminal actions by orders from Washington, and the corrupt officials themselves set upon them as prosecuting witnesses. The most notable instance of this curious method of "rebuking corruption" is the prosecution of Messrs. Naylor & Co., importers of steel and iron, for alleged undervaluation of the dutiable goods. The sum claimed is $200,000. How little of fact there is to ground this action upon, was shown in our columns some two months since, as was also shown the system of blundering persecution or else of criminal blackmail by which a Special Agent of the Treasury attached to Murphy's staff attempted to extort $84,000 out of Naylor & Co. as a "compromise" of the case. The fact that the District Attorney has, by orders from the President, undertaken to prosecute this suit in the Courts, is cited by that eminent judicial authority, the New York reporter of the Associated Press, as a "complete vindication" of Special Agent Howe's previous course in the affair. On the contrary, it appears, to a disinterested observer from the outside, to be, when taken with other recent Executive orders concerning these Custom House cases, indicative that there is something rotten in Denmark—viz: at the Capital.

Scandinavian Support of the Temperance Law.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Pursuant to call, a meeting was held by the Swedish citizens at Andover on the 21st day of February, 1872 (about 1,000 persons being present), for the purpose of expressing their opinion in regard to the Temperance law passed at the present session of the Legislature of the State of Illinois.

The meeting was called to order by James Swanson. A. W. Johnson was chosen Chairman, and G. Bengston Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting; after which a Committee on Resolutions was appointed, who presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, An act has been passed by the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors in the State of Illinois;" and

WHEREAS, Certain newspapers in the State have charged the foreign population of this State as being in opposition to said act; therefore,

Resolved, That we, Scandinavians, citizens of Henry County, give said act our hearty support, and enjoin on Representatives in the Legislature to oppose every measure that may be in opposition to said act.

Resolved, That we consider said law as wise and judicious; and that, in our opinion, it will, in a great measure, banish the vile demon that makes homes desolate, creates lawlessness and vice, severs family ties, and makes man a curse to society.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Representatives in the Legislature; also, a copy to each of the following newspapers: *Hemlandet*, CHICAGO TRIBUNE, published at Chicago; *Nya Verlden*, published at Galesburg; and Henry County Chronicle, for publication.

A. W. JOHNSON, Chairman.
G. BENGSTON, Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Sumner Speaks On His Arms Sale Resolution.

A Big Day For Land-Grabbing Schemes in Both Houses.

Final Hearing of the Chicago Delegation Before the Senate Committee.

Bank Statements Called for by the Comptroller of the Currency.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AN OLD LAND-GRANT SCHEME REVIVED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The House, to-day, had one of the stormiest sessions of the winter on the bill to revive the St. Croix & Bayfield land grant. Eldridge and Rust, of Wisconsin, succeeded in ordering the previous question and cutting off all debate upon the bill, and thus necessitated its opponents to adopt filibustering tactics to prevent a vote upon it. For three hours the time of the House was consumed in calling the yeas and nays upon dilatory motions, and finally, in sheer exhaustion, the House adjourned, having the bill pending. The fight on behalf of the bill was conducted most desperately. It is claimed that the most powerful lobby which has been here this session were on the floor of the House while the bill was under consideration, working among the members to secure its passage. About one-third of the Democratic members, under Eldridge's lead, supported the bill from the start. The lobby openly boasts to-night that the bill shall be passed to-morrow over all obstacles.

MORE SUBSIDIES AND LAND-GRANTS.

The Senate also had its land job, in the shape of a bill extending the time for the completion of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road, which will have the effect of keeping settlers off a wide belt of valuable land until the railroad company gets ready to extend its road through them. Pomeroy undertook to carry the bill through, and Ginery Twichell, of the House, was on the floor of the Senate to help, by lobbying among Senators. Thurman, of Ohio, insisted upon its going over, and although Pomeroy and Twichell both went to his seat to induce him to yield, he refused, and the job was delayed at least one day.

The bill of Lowe, of Kansas, granting a strip of land five miles wide and 300 miles long, for a military and post road, from Walnut River, Kansas, to the main Casho River, Texas, was under consideration by the House Postal Committee to-day. Lowe could not make the necessity for such a grant very clear to the Committee, and every member expressed his opposition to the measure. The grant asked for amounts to 960,000 acres.

The Amsterdam & New Zealand Steamship subsidy bill, granting $500,000 to the Willet line of steamers, for thirteen round trips annually, has received the approval of the House Committee on Commerce, only two members—Messrs. Holman and Townsend—dissenting, and will be reported to the House at an early day.

LAW MAKING POSTMASTERS ELECTIVE.

The House Committee on Civil Service Reform will take up, at its next meeting, the Constitutional amendment, proposed early in the session, by McCrary, of Iowa, authorizing Congress to enact laws by which Postmasters and other minor and local officials may be elected by the people. The idea has been quite favorably received by members of the House, and a resolution on some modified form is likely to be favorably acted upon by the Committee.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee gave a final hearing to the Chicago delegation to-day. The arguments presented were fully anticipated in the despatches of Tuesday. Senator Sherman said to-night that he did not believe it was possible to report a bill for a couple of days yet, as there were some particulars of the bill which the Committee desired to discuss among themselves. The opinions of the delegation seem to be divided as to the character of the bill to be reported. Senator Sherman, himself, to-day intimated that the Committee would report just such a bill as it did before; but another member of the Committee is authority for saying that Logan's bill would be reported back to the Senate. It is evident that the Finance Committee will yet have a pretty stormy time before they let the matter pass beyond their jurisdiction.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

It may now be positively stated that our Government will refuse to modify the case of the Alabama claims, or will accept of any compromise other than the award of the Geneva Conference, after an impartial presentation of the same. Secretary Fish's reply to Granville's note will be ready to be forwarded to England by Saturday. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has agreed not to bring up the bill to carry into effect the clauses of the Washington treaty relating to fisheries until the pending questions in regard to the scope of the treaty are better defined.

THE ARMS SALE.

An attempt was made in the House to-day to so amend the resolution passed Monday, directing investigation into the circumstances attending the sales of arms, so as to leave out the clause which extended the inquiry to the real parties in interest, and so make it conform to the pending amendment in the Senate. An objection carries the matter over, and the order for a full investigation stands.

[To the Associated Press.]

RELIGIOUS PROTESTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Mr. Schurz presented numerous memorials from various parts of the United States with 10,407 signatures, transmitted from the City of Boston, protesting against any amendment to the Constitution incorporating therein the recognition of God or Jesus Christ as an attempt to overthrow the great principles of religious liberty on which this Government was originally founded.

BANK STATEMENTS CALLED FOR.

The Comptroller of the Currency has called on the National Banks to report their conditions at the close of business on the 27th inst.

FUNERAL OF GOWEN CLARK.

The Judges and officers of the United States Supreme Court this afternoon attended in a body the funeral of the late Gowen Clark, colored door-keeper of the Judges' cloak room, and who had charge of that department since 1838. He was aged 72. Their attendance at the funeral was a mark of respect for an honest and faithful servant.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

A large number of Assistant Assessors are being appointed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for thirty and sixty days, to assist in the assessment of taxes.

THE SUIT AGAINST NAYLOR & CO.

Naylor & Co., of New York City, appeared before the Secretary of the Treasury to-day in reference to a suit for $200,000, brought against them for alleged violation of the Revenue laws. They claim that the testimony taken before the Investigating Committee fully exonerated them from the charge of criminality, and appealed to Secretary Boutwell to have the suit dismissed.

NOMINATION.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Thomas D. Meads, Postmaster at Hancock, Michigan.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

SAN FRANCISCO PARK BILL.

Mr. COLE moved to take up the bill to lease to San Francisco a part of the Presidio Reservation for a public park. The bill was not taken up.

ELECTION CASE.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Election, reported adversely to the claim of Abbott to a seat from North Carolina. Mr. Carpenter, for himself and Mr. Rice, made a minority report in favor of Abbott.

SUMNER'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. COLE asked that the Senate dispose of the pending resolution so as to hear reports from the Committee on Appropriations.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution to investigate alleged sales of arms to French agents.

Mr. SUMNER addressed the Senate. He said: "Besides the unaccustomed interest which this debate has excited, I cannot fail to note that it has wandered far from any original purpose of mine, and into fields which I have no desire to enter. I shall try to bring it back to the real issue, which I hope to present without passion or prejudice. And here, sir, I declare what is the only rule of my life, that in what I say to-day there shall not be a single word which is not prompted by love of truth and a desire for justice. But I venture to ask you to remember that there is something on this planet besides the Senate or any Senator, something besides any high officials, something higher than any political party. I mean the good name of the American people, and purity of the Government which must be saved from scandal. In this spirit and with this aspiration I speak to-day."

Mr. Sumner then referred to the late events in New York, and said there was a cry for reform everywhere. Abuses developed in the ordinance office, and were the subject of universal scandal. It was time something should be done to arrest suspicion thrown on our officials. His resolution had been met by various objections. He had been charged with introducing politics, and allusions been made to the Presidential election.

Mr. LOGAN interrupted and asked that ladies be permitted to occupy the cloak rooms.

Mr. HAMLIN objected, saying two field days in one session were enough. [Murmurs of disapprobation.]

Mr. SUMNER continued. He was earnest for reform and the civil service, and should always vote for every inquiry having that object in view. He has never heard of this matter until weeks after the meeting of Congress, and then from a distinguished native born citizen, who has not been mentioned in debate. He did not believe the introduction of the resolution would prejudice the German Emperor on the San Juan question, as the whole matter was known in Berlin long before the introduction of the resolution in the Senate. He then referred to the Alabama claims, and said if our demands against England could not be prosecuted except at the expense of the purity of our own Government, they were not worth the terrible price. He then turned to the pending resolution, and said that it presented the general question whether there is not sufficient reason for inquiring into the sale of arms during the French and German war. This naturally divided itself into two questions, first relating to international duty, and second relating to misfeasance on the part of our own officials, and involving what might be called the money question.

Mr. Sumner discussed both these points at length, and said that an investigation could not be refused without setting at defiance the rules of decency and common sense.

The question was then put on Mr. Trumbull's motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Conkling's amendment directing the Committee to inquire whether any American Senator or citizen had held unauthorized communication with any foreign Government, or its agent, was adopted, and the motion was lost—yeas, 19; nays, 28. The Republicans who voted to reconsider were: Messrs. Ferry, Logan, Sprague, Trumbull, and West. Messrs. Sumner and Schurz did not vote at all.

Mr. HARLAN replied briefly to Mr. Sumner. He said all the so-called evidence introduced to justify investigation was of French origin. He regretted to see Senator Sumner make the convenience of the Senate in the interest of an agent of a foreign power. He then discussed at length the history of the general order business in New York.

Mr. SCHURZ offered an amendment to the pending resolution directing the Committee to inquire, also, whether breech-loading muskets or other muskets, capable of being transformed into breech-loaders, have been sold by the War Department in such numbers as seriously to effect the defensive capacity of the country in case of war.

Mr. CARPENTER obtained the floor, but yielded for a motion to adjourn, and without further action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. HALE presented a resolution of the Maine Legislature, praying for relief for the fishery interests of that State from the effects of the Treaty of Washington, which was referred.

Mr. LYNCH asked leave to offer a resolution for the investigation of sales of ordnance stores by the Government, in the year 1871, and whether there was any collusion with respect thereto, with the French, by any Senator or other citizen. Mr. Dawes thought that any proposed investigation of the conduct of the Senator should be accompanied by some definite charge. Mr. Lynch did not object to striking out a reference to a Senator. Mr. Harper objected to the resolution.

CLEARING HOUSE BILL.

The bill to facilitate bank clearing house exchanges came up and was discussed.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the bill, as producing an inflation of the currency.

The House refused to second the previous question.

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New York, asked leave to offer a resolution to submit the subject of consequential damages, under the Washington Treaty, to John Bright, of England. Messrs. Dawes and V. R. Roberts objected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The House proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows: Senate amendments to House bill for the admission free of duty of photographs intended for exhibition at the Cleveland International Photographic Exhibition. The amendments include paintings and statuary imported for exhibition at any port within six months.

Senate amendment to the House bill for the relief of the Postmaster of Chicago. Concurred in.

The Senate bill for the relief of certain counties in Iowa. Passed with an amendment.

The Senate bill to reimburse United States soldiers for lost clothing by the Chicago fire. Passed.

The Senate bill to extend the time to the State of Wisconsin to complete the road from Lake St. Croix to Lake Superior was opposed by Mr. HOLMAN, as making virtually a new grant of land of 2,000,000 acres, the old grant having expired three or four years ago.

Mr. HAZELTON, of Wisconsin, stated the facts in the case, and advocated the bill, stating that if the grant was not renewed the land would not revert to the Government, but would be gobbled up by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Messrs. HAWKES, RUSK, ELDRIDGE, and BECK also advocated the bill, the latter stating that in common with all the Democrats of the House but six, he had voted on a similar bill some sessions ago to extend the time of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

The previous question was then seconded.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived. Yeas, 79; nays, 98.

Mr. HOLMAN asked unanimous consent for further debate for an hour.

Mr. PETERS objected.

Mr. HOLMAN asked Mr. Rusk, who had charge of the bill, to let the amendment be offered [illegible] such lands only as would inure to the benefit of the Northern Pacific Railroad if the act was not passed.

Mr. RUSK declined.

After several votes by yeas and nays on intermediate questions and dilatory motions, the House, without reaching a final vote on the bill, adjourned.

THE WEST.

Doings of the Utah Constitutional Convention—A Perilous Visit to the Emma Mine—The Pacific Road Again Open.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 28.—In the Convention to-day discussion took place on Colonel Acker's substitute providing for a secret ballot. The article providing for a minority representation has been adopted.

The Directors of the Emma Mine, consisting of E. Bridges, Williams, M. P., and Senator Wm. M. Stewart, of Nevada, George P. Lawrence, Professor B. Silliman, of Yale College, and Jas. M. Selover, have just returned from Little Cottonwood Canyon, after a perilous and fatiguing trip through tremendous snows, and frightful avalanches. Senator Stewart is seriously ill of throat disease. The mine has developed astonishing proportion.

The Union Pacific is again opened, and trains are moving regularly, but the snows on the mountains are likely to interrupt it until May.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The Germans are organizing clubs in every ward of the city, for participation in the coming Presidential campaign as Independent Republicans.

About one-third of the mechanics at Mare Island Navy Yard were discharged yesterday.

Benj. Edwards, a hackman, has been convicted of murder in the second degree of shooting L. Levy. The difficulty was concerning a woman, at Pitaluma. He was sentenced to twenty years in the State Prison.

OHIO.

A Cincinnati Editor and Wife Attacked by a Ruffian—Till-Tapper Shot.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—At 9 o'clock this evening, when John Perry, one of the editors of the *Gazette*, was walking home with his wife along Fourth street, about three squares west of the *Gazette* office, John Walden, an Irish laborer, sprang from an alley and struck at Mrs. Perry with a club, but did not hit her. He then struck Mr. Perry, crushing his hat, without hurting him. Mr. Perry grappled the villain, when both went down, Perry under. People on the street rushed up and caught and held Walden until the police arrived and arrested him. Walden is reported to have made a similar assault upon another man and wife a few weeks ago. He has no malice against either Mr. or Mrs. Perry, and does not disguise his motive.

Bernhard Lasier, a saloon keeper, at Hamilton, to-day, shot and killed a negro named Ed. Miller, in the act of tapping his till.

The Eastern Terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad—An Omaha Joke on Council Bluffs.

From the Omaha Tribune, Feb. 27.

Even a diplomat, who is supposed to have his feelings and his features completely under control, and a ready answer for every question, *may* be so circumstanced that he is at a loss what to do or say. The Hon. Charles De Long, United States Minister to Japan, was "cornered" on Sunday, after he had crossed the river in company with the Japanese Embassy. The transfer train had just come to a stand-still, and the occupants of the cars were preparing to take possession of the special Burlington train, when Mr. De Long was approached by a Louseyville newspaper reporter, who was evidently under the influence of a full cargo of Seventh Ward whiskey. The interviewer introduced himself as follows:

Reporter: "I'm on one of the Council Bluffs papers, and I want to talk with you a bit."

De Long. "I have been talking for at least an hour, sir, with two gentlemanly newspaper men from Omaha—"

Reporter (interrupting). "Well, I swear if they don't git ahead of us every time over there."

De Long. "I am preparing to transfer my baggage to the other train, sir, but I will be pleased to give you a few moments, and answer any questions you may give me."

Expecting to hear inquiries concerning the Embassy and Japan, imagine Mr. De Long's surprise when the reporter, cocking his hat on the side of his head, asked, "Well, sir, I wish to ask you where, in your opinion, *the natural transfer is?*"

Dr. Sloan could not restrain his laughter. Mr. De Long bit his lips, in endeavoring to control his feelings, and a minute after, replied, "That is a question to which I have given little thought. You must let me consider it longer, when I will try to answer you."

The reporter left the car hurriedly, and his impudence was ascribed to drunkenness. This story is authentic, for it was told to us by Mr. De Long and Dr. Sloan, while they were waiting for the special Burlington train to leave the east side of the river.

NEW YORK.

Confessions of a Light-Fingered Horse Railway Conductor.

The Stokes Grand Jury Trial—Laughable Incidents.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

DAMAGING TESTIMONY AGAINST THE REMINGTONS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The *Courier Des Etats Unis* republishes, from *La France*, of the 7th inst., an affidavit of Charles J. Hubbell, formerly shipping clerk of E. Remington & Son, which shows conclusively that the sale of arms was made knowingly to the French Government. He testifies to the various manipulations of Remington's books. Accounts were kept first in ordinary, cheap books, but, after the receipt of telegrams from Remington in France, the bookkeeper was ordered to recopy the books in order to open accounts for persons who were to figure as principals, while in the actual operations they appeared as agents. The names of these agents were not in the first set of books, but appear in the second set as selling arms to Remington at advanced prices. On the vouchers names of agents were signed by other employes and certified to by Samuel Remington. A sale of 100 sets harness was twisted in the books in the same manner, and the cost of which was enormously added to. The *Tribune* considers this affidavit as settling the case against the Remingtons and their confederates in sharing the spoils.

HOW STREET-CAR CONDUCTORS GET RICH.

A street-car conductor of many years' experience, who has been discharged for knocking down, publishes an *exposé* of the grand stealing operations in vogue among street-car employes here. A conductor of a car receives $2 wages daily, and must divide every week about $15 between the driver, starter, and receiver, or else they conspire to throw him behind time, and reduce his receipts below the minimum. To get a situation the conductor must pay from $20 to $50 to the Superintendent. Drivers in turn are bled by the foremen of the stables, who apportion the best horses to the most liberal. An honest conductor is hunted off the road in a very few days, but few are troubled in that way. On a holiday, when the cars are unusually jammed, the conductor steals from $9 to $15, but ordinarily from $4 to $8. In spite of this leak, the main lines in New York pay enormous dividends, and no stock can be bought.

MONEY.

The money market has been active and feverish, with considerable stringency later in the day. Owing to the condition of the banks, speculators have a great advantage, which they have not been slow to use. The rates to the stock-brokers were 1-32@1-16 of 1 per cent per day, and 7 per cent currency per annum to 7 per cent gold. Commercial paper was neglected.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were steady through the day, and lower at the close.

GOLD.

The gold market is heavy, inview of the improved tone of the foreign money markets. The rates to-day were 110⅛@110¼, while for carrying gold loans the rates have been 3, 4, 4½, 5, and 7 per cent. The Treasury disbursed $207,000 gold on account of the March interest.

STOCKS.

The stock market was active and firm, Western Union Telegraph, Northwestern, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, and others Western stocks showing a fractional advance. Hannibal & St. Joe declined from 42½ to 38½, and there was some speculation in Erie on the expectation of the Legislature reforming the management of that Company.

PACIFIC SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102½ to 102¾, and Unions at 91⅞ to 91⅞ for firsts, 81⅞ to 81⅞ for land grants, and 86⅞ to 86⅞ for incomes.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was dull and heavy to-day, with actual business at 109¼ for prime bankers' 60-day sterling, and 109½ for good bankers'. Sight bills are quoted at 110 to 110⅛.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market was dull and heavy, especially for the low grades. Medium is in fair request at irregular prices; family grades in moderate demand, with a fair inquiry for No. 2 and superfine. Wheat is quiet, with an unsettled market. Spring is nominal, common winter heavy, and millers holding off. There is a good export demand for corn, due to the decline in freights. The rates were stronger at closing.

THE HALL CASE.

Up to to-night eleven jurors have been obtained to try Mayor Hall. The examination of candidates for the jury to-day took rather a humorous turn. When the prosecution asked a candidate if he had read about the Ring, the defence inquired if the Custom House Ring was meant. Another, who was asked if he had read anything about Tammany irregularities during the last six months, said he hadn't been able to find anything to read.

THE STOKES CASE.

In another room in the Court House Stokes' counsel gained another day by John Graham's continued strategy in turning the case into a trial of the Grand Jury instead of the trial of Stokes. He objects to the manner in which the Grand Jury was formed, its proceedings and character, and the habits of men composing it. Stokes looks well and hopeful and exhibits no contrition. He dresses neatly, not ostentatiously. The court room is crowded with spectators who applauded Graham to-day when he denounced the ability of influential men to escape jury duty through the partiality of the officers. Graham complained that the newspaper press was hostile to him in all his cases, saying that in his younger days newspaper men had heard from him in a very forcible and emphatic manner, but it had resulted in great loss of time and money to him, and, beside, he had lost his youthful impetuosity. He said the newspapers wanted Stokes hung on the indictment found by an illegal Grand Jury, but the Grand Jury in this case was not legal enough to hang a cat. The case will continue to-morrow.

POMEROY'S BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

In the breach of promise case of Sadie E. Wilkinson *vs.* Brick Pomeroy, the defendant has filed an answer denying that he ever solicited plaintiff in marriage; that she is unchaste, habitually intemperate and of violent disposition; that she repeatedly threatened his life with deadly weapons, and that she was an unfit person to marry anybody.

FISK'S STABLES.

Fisk's horses and carriages were sold at auction to-day. A large crowd was present. The chesnut horse Blucher, rode by the Colonel on parade, brought only $330, less than one-eighth his cost. His favorite carriage team of blacks brought $1,600. A clarence that cost $4,000 brought $1,600. The total receipts of the sale were about $50,000.

NAVAL CAROUSALS.

Several statements are published showing that the officers of the Guerriere, while bringing the remains of General Anderson to America, indulged in a general carousal, lasting for weeks. The crew was left to shift as best they could.

[To the Associated Press.]

MAYOR HALL'S CASE.

Eleven jurors have been obtained in the Hall case.

FISK'S HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.,

were sold at auction to-day. There were about thirty horses, bringing from $300 to $520. Total amount received, $50,000.

SMUGGLING CASE.

In the first of the fifteen suits against the Atlantic Mail Company, for aggregate penalties amounting to $30,000, on allegations that cigars have been landed from its vessels without payment of duty, Judge Woodruff has given a decision in favor of the United States.

LIBEL SUIT.

Ex-Judge Troy, of Brooklyn, has sued the Brooklyn *Eagle* for $10,000, for alleged libel.

THE TULLY ASSAULT.

Eight roughs, of the Nineteenth street gang, who nearly murdered officer Tully on Sunday, were held for trial. One of them, named Clements, is heir to $50,000 worth of real estate in the city, but his mother declined to go bail for him. Officer Tully is still in a dangerous condition.

A HEAVY SUIT.

United States District Attorney Davis has commenced suit against Naylor & Co., of this city, based on evidence furnished by Special Treasury Agent Frank E. Howe, charging that invoices were undervalued by them. The suit is brought to recover $200,000 by the Government. The District Attorney has given several months' time to Naylor & Co., to produce the books from London, by which they claimed they would justify their action, but, having submitted their explanations, the attorney, considering them unsatisfactory, proceeded as above. This takes the case out of the hands of Special Agent Howe, and is considered a vindication of his action in the matter.

COAL SALES.

A hundred thousand tons of Scranton coal was sold at auction to-day, at the following prices: Lump, $3 40@3 42½; steamboat, $3 77½; egg, $3 52½@3 72½; grate, $3 50@3 55; stove, $4 00@4 35; chestnut, $3 50@3 55.

IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

Edward L. Cooper, son of Peter Cooper, and Henry L. Hogevet, have been elected Commissioners of Immigration in place of Messrs. Bell and Hocsted.

A COMPROMISE.

At a meeting of the depositors of the Bowling Green Savings Bank, last evening, a proposition from President Smith, to pay $50,000 as a compromise with the depositors, was accepted. The amount of the deficiency in the bank is $146,000.

FRENCH SUBSCRIPTIONS.

About five hundred French citizens met last evening to make further subscriptions in payment of the German war indemnity, and appointed a Committee on Collections.

TEA AND COFFEE.

Importers and grocers in the Board of Trade of this city will petition Congress, asking that, in case of the reduction of the duty on tea and coffee, ninety days' time may be granted before the law takes effect.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

In the Stokes case, to-day, the District Attorney said he had no witnesses to examine. He simply filed papers as to when Graham, of Stokes' counsel, agreed that the legality of the Grand Jury had been established.

Rowing.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: An article in THE TRIBUNE of this morning entitled "Out-Door Amusements," contained the statement that the Atalanta crew of New York rowed with and defeated the *Yale University* crew on Monday, July 10, 1871, at Lake Saltonstall. This is not so. It was the *Sophomore class* crew, and not the University, which the veteran "Doc." Withers and his crew defeated on that occasion. Yale had no University crew that year, and Yale University and the Atalantas have never yet met.

Hoping you will do the College the justice of this correction, I remain, yours, &c., YALE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.

A Curious Defence.

Frankfort (Ky.) Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

There is in the ante-room of the Court of Appeals, in the Capitol building, a crayon portrait whereby hangs a curious story. It is the likeness of a gaunt, angular, shabbily-dressed "cracker," whose whole appearance is forbidding, and whose countenance is peculiarly repulsive,—such a creature as a man would meet with disgust and a woman with shuddering abhorrence. But it is the portrait of a witness whom the husband of a wife in Covington, in this State, brought forward to testify that he had had illicit connection with the plaintiff's wife,—the case was a suit for divorce, in which the husband was plaintiff,—and who did depose that the wife not only committed infidelity with him, but absolutely made all the advances herself. The divorce was granted in the inferior Court and carried up by the wife to the Court of Appeals here. The portrait in question was filed by the injured woman as evidence to the effect that it was impossible that she should have been faithless to her husband at the instance of such a monster—much less that it had been guilt of her own seeking. Chief Justice Robertson sustained the plea on this ground, and reversed the decision of the lower Court. The portrait was afterward framed, and now hangs in the cloak-room of the Court—in its native hideousness almost giving the lie to the declaration that all the sons of men should be created in the Divine image. Whether the moral hideousness of the plaintiff in the suit, who presented such testimony to his wife's crime, is not more repulsive, most observers would question.

The railroad from DesMoines to Winterset was completed yesterday.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.

Members of Union Lodge, No. 9, are hereby notified to meet at their Hall, corner of Randolph and Clinton-sts., at 11 o'clock a. m. sharp, Friday, March 1, to attend the funeral of our late Brother John Miller. Members of Home Lodge, and all sister Lodges, are cordially invited. By order of
JAS. N. CLARK, N. G.
J. T. NICHOLSON, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Special Assembly of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge Perfection, A. & A. Rite Masons, at the Hall of Home Lodge, corner Twenty-third-st. and Prairie-av., this (THURSDAY) evening for work on the Fourteenth Degree. J. B. SLIGHTER, Grand Sec'y.

COLLARS.

The Latest Novelty.

ELMWOOD COLLAR,

Has a folded edge that prevents the corners turning up, and a fine cloth surface that makes it the most perfect imitation of a linen collar.

IT IS PERFECT FITTING,
THE BEST STYLE,
WILL KEEP CLEAN,

And can be worn longer than any other collar.

FOR SALE AT ALL
GENTS' FURNISHING STORES.

CHEESE, ETC.

CHEESE.

H. A. BOGARDUS & CO.,

Dealers in New York Factory Cheese, Sugar-cured Dried Beef, Sugar-cured Breakfast Bacon, Sugar-cured Hams, Sugar-cured Beef Tongues.

310 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR HARMON-COURT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE METROPOLIS HOTEL,
MICHIGAN-AV.,

Corner of Fourteenth-st., Chicago, is the only first-class Hotel in the city at $3.50 per day. WILLIAM COX, Prop.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Highland Park Building Company, will be held at the office of Hon. J. O. NORTON, No. 386 Wabash-av., on Monday, April 1, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. JOHN H. WRENN, Sec'y.

JOHN B. GOUGH,

To-NIGHT, at FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Thursday evening, 29th inst. See larger advertisement in another column.

GAS FIXTURES.

E. BAGGOT,
(Successor to Baggot & Alm,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Gas Fixtures

And Plumbers' Material.

Removed to 132 Fifth-av., one door north of Madison.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.

JOHN B. ALDEN, 423 West Jackson-st., Chicago, requests friends, contributors, and subscribers who were interested in THE BRIGHTSIDE when conducted by him, to send their names to his address, and receive in return something that will interest them.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK

For sale at wholesale or retail. Apply at 86 West Jackson-st.
R. SEWARD.

WOOD AND COAL.

First Ship Arrived.

The steamer East Saginaw has arrived at J. Campbell's dock, with 200 cords of wood for retail trade. He has also every kind of coal on hand. Orders filled with despatch at lowest price. Offices 362 Halsted-st. and corner State and Thirty-first-sts.

STATIONERY.

Drawing Books and Paper,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

As one H. C. BOUTWELL is representing himself as our agent, offering to sell goods and collecting money, signing our names to receipts, &c., this is to notify all persons that said Boutwell is a swindler, and no agent of ours.
CHAPIN & GORE, 141 Twenty-second-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of McMULLEN, WILKINSON & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All indebtedness and demands due and owing to said late firm, will be paid to and by EDWARD D. COLGAN, who alone is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation of the same, and all demands against said firm will be presented to him for adjustment and payment.
F. McMULLEN,
T. WILKINSON,
JOHN McANDREWS.
Chicago, Feb. 28, 1872.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

CHINA!

In addition to our large Stock of

Crockery & Glassware

We have added a full Line of

GOLD BAND
AND
WHITE CHINA.

Also the Largest Stock of

FINE GLASSWARE

In Chicago, all of which we offer

Wholesale & Retail,

At the Lowest Market Prices.

KETCHUM & MARTIN
201 EAST MADISON-ST.

HARDWARE.

MILLER BROS. & KEEP,
261 & 263 State-st.,
WHOLESALE
HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
NAILS,
Japanned & Stamped Ware, &c.,
American File Co.'s Files, &c.

We have in stock a full line of goods, and are prepared to fill orders promptly and at LOWEST MARKET RATES.
Mail orders solicited.

WHOLESALE WOOLLENS.

BIDDLE & BOYD,
(Successors to BIDDLE & HUNT,)
274 East Madison-st.,
NEAR MARKET,
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SPRING TRADE WITH A FULL LINE OF
Cloths, Cassimeres,
Coatings, Vestings,
AND
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

STOVES.

THE
THREE COOKS!
AT
CHURCH'S
'HOUSEKEEPERS' RESORT'
BARSTOW'S
"MODEL" COOK,
"PATTERN" COOK,
"SAMPLE" COOK.

Three of the best hard coal Stoves in the market, warranted to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Complete

KITCHEN OUTFITS AT LOW RATES.
MERWIN CHURCH,
349 STATE-ST.,
Burnt District, near Harrison-st.

BANKING.

B. F. ALLEN, W. A. STEPHENS, H. BLENNERHASSETT.
Des Moines, Iowa.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 12 Pine-st.,
NEW YORK.
Direct all Letters to P. O. Box 3087.

Have organized a domestic banking business in New York City, with a department specially devoted to the care of OUT OF TOWN accounts, and can attend to them better than the incorporated banks of the city, which are organized more for city business.
Four per cent allowed on daily balances.
Accounts rendered and interest credited monthly.
All orders to buy or sell Stocks on speculation positively declined.
Can sell GOOD bonds of cities, counties, States, &c. but they must be first-class.
Every kind of legitimate banking business done.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

NEW GOODS.
Spring Importations
RECEIVED THIS DAY.
MATHEWS & MASON, Tailors,
441 WABASH-AV., cor. Peck-court.

LARD OIL.

EXTRA LARD OIL
(WINTER STRAINED).

We reduce our price 3 cents per gallon on EXTRA LARD OIL below quotations named in our circular of 22d inst.
FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.,
Eighteenth and Blackwell-sts.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

M. M. SMITH & BRO.,
225 EAST JACKSON-ST.,

Distillers and Jobbers of Kentucky Whiskeys, Wines and Liquors. We invite the attention of the city and country trade to our superior facilities, large stock, and low prices.

SAFES.

Fire-Proof Safes,

On monthly payments at CASH PRICES without interest. TILTON, McFARLAND SAFE MANUFACTURING CO., 129 Michigan-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.,
469 Wabash-av.

The Hoosier School-Master.
The Hoosier School-Master.

For realistic conception and life-like delineation of character, it is not excelled by any American Story.—*Methodist.*

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE HOOSIER SCHOOL-MASTER.
By EDWARD EGGLESTON.

The most truly American Story ever written.

WITH TWELVE FULL-PAGE ENGRAVINGS ON TINTED PAPER, AND SEVENTEEN OTHER FINE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* styles it "a powerful novel."

The author is a superior limner of character, and makes all his sketches with a flowing pen. Since "Uncle Tom's Cabin" we have seen no tale that so entirely absorbed us.—*Christian Advocate*, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Edward Eggleston's story, "The Hoosier School-Master," affords one of the most graphic and picturesque portraitures of the early frontier life of the West which has ever been written. Some of his character sketches are inimitable, and all have an individuality and freshness which stamp him as a genuine artist.—*N. Y. Evening Mail.*

For sale by ORANGE JUDD & CO., 245 Broadway, New York, and by

Cobb, Andrews & Co.,
469 Wabash-av., Chicago.

The Hoosier School-Master.
The Hoosier School-Master.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

50 NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR RENT OR SALE on the most favorable terms.

Sole Agent for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos, Smith's American Organs.

W. W. KIMBALL,
610 MICHIGAN-AV.,
Between Sixteenth & Eighteenth-sts.

TO RENT.

THE RIVERSIDE HOTEL

Is offered for lease, on favorable terms, to responsible parties.

This elegant Hotel, with its complete appointments and attractive surroundings, can be made the most popular resort of any hotel in the Western States. The hotel has been open and filled with first-class boarders during the winter, and is now enjoying an increasing patronage. If no arrangement for lease is made it will be run by the Company. It now offers the best and most charming hotel facilities of the class in the United States. Parties desiring board for Spring and Summer cannot apply too soon.

Apply, in person, at the office of
THE RIVERSIDE IMPROVEMENT CO.,
706 Wabash-av., Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

In the Matter of the Receivership of the Ætna Insurance Company of New York.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Receiver of the Ætna Insurance Company of New York, has declared a dividend of forty (40) per cent, payable out of the assets of said Company, and will pay said dividend on and after Monday, Feb. 26, 1872, upon the amount of adjusted claims against said Company at the office of the Receiver, 170 Broadway, in the City of New York. Information as to the method of collecting dividends and blank receipts can be obtained from Mr. G. T. HANFORD, No. 432 Wabash-av., Chicago.
FREDERICK A. CONKLING,
Receiver of the Ætna Insurance Co. of New York.
Dated New York Feb. 20, 1872.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

FRANK BROTHERS,
LATE FRANK & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
NOTIONS, &c.,

Have removed to the spacious warerooms Nos. 194 and 196 East Monroe-st., near Wells, where they will exhibit to the trade a large and well-selected stock.

Notice of Removal.

The Second National Bank has removed to its new office, at No. 63 West Washington-st.
J. A. ELLIS, Pres't.
E. I. TINKHAM, Vice Pres't.
JNO. F. McGREGOR, Cashier.

NOTICE.

We have removed our office to Room 33, Central Union Block, cor. Market and Madison-sts., entrance on Market-st.
MORSE, LOOMIS & CO.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

NAVIGATION OPEN.

Steamer ST. JOSEPH on the Route.

Chicago to Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, &c.

She will leave for above-named Ports

FRIDAY, March 1, at 7 p. m.

Office and Docks foot Michigan-av.
T. G. BUTLIN, Sup't.

BUSINESS CARDS.

To our Customers, Friends, and Acquaintance.

(Meat Market, established 1842.)

Washington Meat Market,
53 HUBBARD-COURT.

Before the fire, 58 to 62 Washington-st. Meat A No. 1, as formerly. All kinds of Meat. Our customers are our reference. Our name and reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the quality of our meat. After a while I shall transfer my business to my sons, RUDOLPH and ALBERT; and I can guarantee their business integrity. RUDOLPH WEHRLE.

BAEDER, ADAMSON & CO.,
Manufacturers of

GLUE, CURLED HAIR,

Flint and Sand Paper, Ground Flint and Emery, Emery Paper and Emery Cloth, Saddlers' Hair, Cowhide Whips, etc.

47 SOUTH CANAL-ST., Chicago.

E. L. CANFIELD,

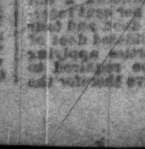
24 South Clinton-st., Dealer in Real Estate.

Dwelling Houses, Vacant Lots, Acre Property, and Suburban Residences for sale.
Commercial and Real Estate Paper purchased.
Money to loan on Chicago Real Estate.

DR. R. L. REA.

RESIDENCE—1114 Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. Hours, 9 to 10 a. m.
OFFICE—128 South Halsted, corner Adams. Hours, 1 to 3 p. m.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,
65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

ST. JOSEPH & DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.'S
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
LAND GRANT BONDS
BEARING
8 PER CENT INTEREST,
PAYABLE IN GOLD,
Free of Tax,
AND IN
Denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100,

Can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all accepted, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the city of St. Joseph, Mo. (an important railway centre), with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's munificent lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these lands at less than Four Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at 8 per cent, free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New York. The interest in either New York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from August 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division 8 per cent, recently placed by us at 97 1-2, being now quoted at from 101 1-2 to 102 1-2 and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO. Bankers,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,
76 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN.

We have several large sums to loan on business property for a term of years at 9 per cent interest, and loans of $5,000 at 10 per cent interest.
G. R. FIELD & CO., 414 Wabash-av.

INSURANCE.

BUFFALO FIRE AND MARINE.
WESTERN, OF BUFFALO.
BUFFALO CITY.
CLEVELAND.
STATE, OF CLEVELAND.

Adjusted Claims purchased at highest market price, by

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
386 WABASH-AV.

NEW AMSTERDAM
Fire Insurance Company.

Parties interested in the estate of this Company are notified that all claims against the same should be presented to the undersigned at his office, 173 Broadway, New York, on or before March 4, 1872.
BERNARD CASSERLY, Receiver,
New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company.

LORILLARD
FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Dividend of 60 per cent in the above Company, payable on demand, at Room 17, northeast corner of Washington and Clinton-sts., between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.
CURTIS CLARKE.
ALFRED JAMES.

Republic Insurance Certificates.
$3,000 TO $10,000 WANTED.
By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 386 Wabash-av.

Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Co.

An adjusted claim of $2,500 against this Company, for sale on favorable terms. Apply to
C. D. PAUL, Attorney at Law,
231 West Madison-st.

To the Policy-Holders

Of the Teutonia Fire Ins. Co., of Cleveland: We are buying all adjusted claims against above Company. Parties holding such claims can receive information at our office, 47 West Lake-st., basement.
GAENSSLEN BROS.

WANTED.

REAL ESTATE
WANTED.

The undersigned will receive offers to sell to the City of Chicago, for a site for an Engine House, lots located in the vicinity of West Washington-st., between Clinton and Halsted-sts.

Bids will be received at the Comptroller's office, No. 3 City Hall, until Monday noon, March 18, 1872, and will be submitted to the Common Council for action thereon.
GEORGE TAYLOR,
Chicago, Feb. 28, 1872. City Comptroller.

REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—To purchase a Real Estate business, with Maps, Plats, etc. Address Y 38, Tribune office.

WANTED.

Republic Insurance Certificates of Indebtedness.
A. O. SLAUGHTER, 128 Wabash-av.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.

We have on hand: 1,000,000 feet Long Joist; 300,000 feet Dry Flooring; 500,000 feet Common Boards. Bills of any description cut to order at lowest market price.
B. FOWLER & CO., 278 South Water-st.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE
National Bank Note Company,
OFFICE,
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print
Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks,
Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds,
Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange,
Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

in the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 50,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

REAL ESTATE.

City Real Estate For Sale.

Lot 21, in Block 40 School Section Addition to Chicago, together with the brick building standing thereon (known as No. 31 West Jackson-st., near Clinton-st.). Said lot is 40 feet front by 82 feet deep.

Bids will be received by the undersigned until Monday noon, March 18, 1872, and will be submitted to the Common Council for action thereon.
GEORGE TAYLOR, City Comptroller.
Chicago, Feb. 28, 1872.

FOR SALE—A great bargain—40 ft. on Canal-st., near Polk; only $6,500, if taken this week. MEAD & COE, 79 W. Madison-st.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Passage of the Fees and Salaries Bill in the House.

The Quincy Street Bill Passed in the Senate Without the Emergency Clause.

Proceedings in Other State Legislatures.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURNT RECORDS.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 28.—A brief struggle this morning for precedence between Burnt Records and Congressional Apportionment resulted in success of the former. It was discussed for some time, and various amendments rejected, after which, Mr. Campbell moved to strike out the 19th Section, which is the first of those in relation to new-fangled chancery proceedings to prove titles. He and others claimed that the passage of the bill with those provisions in it, would be ruinous to Cook County; would stop the transfer of property and lending of money, and with it all rebuilding. By a majority of 24, the Cook County members standing 11 to 7, this section was stricken out. In the afternoon, however, Mr. Cary moved to reconsider. After another long debate, the vote was reconsidered, and the section was finally adopted. The bill was then amended by altering the extraordinary provisions which cut off the rights of married women, minors, and lunatics, and striking out the provision that appeal on account of fraud must be brought within eighteen months. Various other changes were also made, which, however, leave many imperfections in the bill. It cannot pass with an emergency clause, and may never become a law. It was ordered to a third reading as amended. It was as persistently and as well fought as any bill that has been before the House.

SENATE BUSINESS.

The Senate passed a number of unimportant bills, and did all the business which it could with its reduced members.

REVENUE.

The Committee on Revenue considered the bill for the collection of taxes in cities and the sale of lands, and decided to report it back with some slight amendments. The bill has an emergency clause, and with the present paucity of members it will be hard to pass it in that form.

THE CREDIT FONCIER BILL

is in a bad way. It now looks as if it could not pass the Senate without amendments of a nature distasteful to the House. In the Lower Branch the bill was so amended as to allow the creation of corporations with a capital of $50,000. But for this it could not have passed, members from country districts insisting that they wanted to share in the benefits of this measure. It is just this change which is vehemently objected to in the Senate, where it is feared that the result of it will be to cover the State with worthless bonds; that picayune corporations will be organized in every county, and will sell their bonds to farmers, who are always gullible, and that finally the whole system will collapse.

THE FEES AND SALARIES BILL

was passed this morning and sent to the Senate. A few Cook County members voted against it on account of its provisions in regard to fees of justices and jurors in their county.

QUINCY STREET BILL.

The bill to allow the General Government to condemn Quincy street was passed, but not as an emergency bill. Its success in the House depends on the action of the Common Council.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 28.

Senate met at 10 a. m.

ABSENTEES.

Alexander, Bishop, Boyd (sick), Carter, Crawford, Edsall, Epler, Hampton (sickness in family), Harlan, Jackson (sick), Langley, Little (sick), Reddick, Vaughan.

BOARDS OF ELECTION.

Senate bill 350, to provide for the election of Boards of Election, was read a third time and recommitted.

JUDGES SALARIES.

Senate bill 331, to establish salaries of Judges of Inferior and Local Courts was lost—Yeas, 22; nays, 11. Messrs. Donahue, Kerr, Laning, Nicholson, Richardson, Solomon, Washburn, Landrig, Williams and Van Dorston voting no.

Mr. VAN DORSTON entered a motion to reconsider.

COURT TERMS.

Senate bill 402, to change the time of holding Court in the Twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit, passed—Yeas, 34; nays, 1. Mr. Underwood voting no.

JUDGES SALARIES AGAIN.

Mr. WASHBURN entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to fix the salaries of Judges of Inferior and Local Courts, was lost. It was reconsidered and the bill passed—Yeas, 32; nays, 8.

TRAMWAYS.

Mr. Woodard's bill providing for the construction of tram or wheelways was taken up on a second reading, and ordered to a third reading.

FEES AND SALARIES.

House bill 697 (Fees and Salaries) was read a first time, and referred to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

QUINCY STREET BILL.

Mr. DORE called up a motion to reconsider the vote by which Senate bill 430 (Quincy street) was lost, which prevailed, and the bill was passed—Yeas, 30; nays, 5. Messrs. Bush, Pierce, and Washburn voting no.

House bill 341, to regulate practic in Courts of Chancery, was passed—yeas, 31; nays, 0.

The House bill in regard to paupers was passed—yeas, 29; nays, 0.

House bill 769, relating to gaming and gaming-houses, was passed—yeas, 29; nays, 0.

House bill 196, for the relief of Walter B. Farwell, was passed—yeas, 26; nays, 4. Messrs Bush, Starke, Washburn, and Williams voting no.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

House bill 677, to repeal an act to regulate the manner of giving notice in legal proceedings in Randolph County, was postponed to Thursday next.

House bill 563, to repeal the act removing certain out-lots from the jurisdiction of the town of Chester, was recommitted to Senators Washburn and Anderson.

House bill 765, to provide the Governor with a contingent fund, was lost for want of a constitutional majority.

Mr. DORE entered a motion to reconsider.

House bill 763, to enable cities and villages to contract for water supply, was recommitted to the Judiciary.

House bill 833, to protect the purity of elections, and punish offences therein named, was taken up and postponed.

House bill 237, to provide for the removal of county seats, was passed—yeas, 31; nays, 0.

A number of House bills were read a first time, and appropriately referred.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Government.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. UNDERWOOD reported back the bill relating to bringing into the State obscene books, prints, &c., recommending that it be laid on the table; also, the bill relating to paupers, with amendments, which were concurred in.

WAREHOUSE BILL.

Mr. JEWETT introduced a bill to amend the bill for the regulation of warehouses and inspection of grain.

RESOLUTION TO CUT OFF NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. FULLER called up the resolution providing that no new bills shall be introduced after the 1st of March.

Mr. McNULTA denounced the resolution as tending to cut off legislation, and tending to produce ill-feeling and bad blood. He was decidedly opposed to anything of the sort.

Mr. KERR said that there was no object in the resolution except to put power into the hands of the President to stop legislation. He saw neither sense nor gumption in the resolution.

Mr. FULLER defended his resolution. It was one usually adopted by the Legislature when approaching the end of the session.

Mr. KERR suggested that the 1st of April was a peculiarly fit day on which to consider the resolution.

The resolution went over till to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The Fees and Salaries bill was read the third time.

The bill was passed,—yeas, 99; nays, 28,—as follows:

YEAS.

Adams,	Elder,	Miller (St. Clair),
Armstrong,	Fleharty,	Moffitt,
Austin,	Foss,	Morgan,
Berry,	Frew,	Morrill,
Braiden,	Fuller,	Neece,
Brayton,	Funk,	Phelps,
Brown (Bond),	Galbraith,	Pixley,
Brown (Massac),	Gass,	Powell,
Burley,	Galloway,	Pritchard,
Campbell,	Goodell,	Price,
Carpenter,	Hall,	Reinhardt,
Carey,	Hawes,	Reise (Logan),
Casey (Shelby),	Hay,	Rice (Peoria),
Chandler,	Henfield,	Richardson,
Clark (Kane),	Herdman,	Riggs,
Clark (LaSalle),	Hinchcliffe,	Root,
Cloud (Macoupin),	Humphrey,	Rose,
Cloud (Morgan),	Hundley,	Sanford,
Clow,	Johnston,	Shaw,
Collins,	Jones (Crawford),	Sheldon (Champ'gn),
Crouch,	Kagay,	Sherrill,
Cunningham,	Kenny,	Short,
Curtis,	Kerrick,	Smith (Ogle),
Daniels,	King (Cook),	Stewart,
Davis,	Knoles,	Stillwell,
Derrickson,	Lemmer,	Sullivan,
Dixon,	Lee,	Turner,
Dornblaser,	Manley,	Vennum,
Dwight,	Massenburg,	Vocke,
Easley,	Mason,	Watkins,
Easter,	McConnell,	Webb,
Ebner,	Merritt,	Wight.
Egan,	Miller (Kane),	

NAYS.

Allen,	Gallagher,	Rice (Sangamon),
Barrett,	Haines,	Rives,
Boyd,	Jeffries,	Roberts,
Burnside,	King (Jersey),	Sams,
Carle,	Langston,	Springer,
Casey (Jefferson),	Miller (Madison),	Taylor,
Cavan,	Merriam (Cook),	Trimble,
Cofer,	Merriam (Mon'e),	Waite,
Edgcomb,	Morse,	Williamson.
Fouke,	Nelson,	

BURNT RECORDS.

Mr. KING (Cook) moved to take up the Burnt Record bill.

Mr. ROBERTS offered a resolution calling on the Governor for copies of all reports made by the Warden and Commissioners of the Prison and not yet presented to the General Assembly.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. King's motion prevailed, and the bill was taken up.

Mr. PHELPS moved to strike out of the ninth section that part declaring that in all cases in which is the abstracts any deeds appear to have been executed, they shall have been presumed to be acknowledged according to law, and all sales under powers and judgments, except in tax proceedings, shall be presumed to be correct.

Mr. VOCKE did not think the amendment necessary, believing it proper to give some importance and weight to this abstract testimony.

Mr. CASEY (Jefferson) said he had a bill which he had intended to offer as a substitute, and he believed if members would read it they would find it better than the one they were considering. As for the amendment, he supported it. It was proper to allow the abstracts to be admitted as evidence, but not to go further and presume that all things therein referred to were properly done, and thus change the burden of proof.

The amendment was lost and the section adopted.

Mr. BRAYTON moved to strike out the rest of the bill, except the twenty-fourth section. He said the first nine sections were for the collection of the best evidence to title in Cook County and that was all they needed. The rest was a chancery proceeding making it necessary that every piece of land in Cook County should go into Court. There were about 200,000 parcels of land and it would take years to get through. It was oppressive on the people. It was said it was not compulsory, but no man could borrow any money until he had gone through.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved to close debate.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. KING (Cook) denied that the bill compelled people to go into Court to determine their titles.

Mr. PHELPS called attention to recent decisions of the Supreme Court by which previous decisions had been overruled, and it had been held that a person could file a bill to remove, without specifying any person whatever.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved to strike out section ten, being the first in relation to Chancery proceedings. No money would be loaned on any property in Chicago, which had not been adjudicated under the bill. That the law was not needed was shown by the fact that since December they had sold more property than during the same time in any other year. In reply to a question by Mr. Waite, he said he had no fear of the people squatting on land. All he wanted was a bill to allow abstracts to be taken as evidence. Legal proceedings were expensive, and would cost from $100 to $200 per lot. To pass the bill was to put an embargo on the building of Chicago. All they wanted was to be let alone. Public sentiment was against the bill.

Mr. MERRITT moved the previous question, which was carried, and the section was stricken out—yeas, 65; nays, 41.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BURNT RECORDS.

Mr. CAREY moved to reconsider the vote by which section 10 was stricken out. The bill had been proposed by Judges, lawyers, and the best business men in Chicago, and was essential for the prosperity of that city.

Mr. PHELPS said, of course every member outside of Cook County had the right to vote on Cook County matters; but he would call attention to the fact that the majority of the Cook County delegation voted for the amendment. He was willing to accept the first nine sections, and the one in relation to tax titles, and let the rest go.

Mr. WAITE explained the necessity for retaining the section. The present Chancery proceedings would not answer.

Mr. ROBERTS defended the bill against the charges which had been made against it. They had heard no better bill proposed. It was necessary to have some legislation, or in a short time them would become a prey to sharpers.

Mr. BRAYTON moved to table.

The motion was lost—yeas, 42; nays, 47.

Mr. SANFORD spoke in behalf of the bill.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to—yeas, 55; nays, 50.

The motion to strike out the section was lost—yeas, 53; nays, 60.

The section was adopted.

Mr. PHELPS moved to postpone the bill till Friday. Lost.

Various following sections were adopted with slight amendments.

Mr. CASEY (Jefferson) moved to strike out the fourteenth section by which Courts are allowed to file *pro confesso* decrees if no demurrer or answer is filed by the third day of the term. He called attention to the harsh provisions of the bill, by which the time for appeal was cut down from five years to six months, and the rights of minors, insane people and others were swept away. They could not appeal for fraud unless the appeal was sued within eighteen months. The provision was unknown to the jurisprudence of Illinois.

Mr. CAMPBELL also favored the amendment, which was lost.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved to extend the time of appeal to twelve months.

Mr. PHELPS moved to strike out the section.

Mr. KING was willing to accept Mr. Campbell's amendment.

It was adopted.

Mr. Phelps' motion was lost.

Mr. WAITE offered an amendment, that the limitation should not apply against minors and insane people.

Mr. PHELPS moved to insert married women. Lost.

Mr. Waite's amendment was adopted.

Mr. NEECE moved that married women and minors should have two years after the removal of disability to take a writ of error.

Mr. SPRINGER moved to strike out the proviso that a bill should be brought in eighteen months to vacate a decree on the ground of fraud. Adopted.

Mr. WAITE was not in favor of giving a married woman such privileges, but since they had them, he thought insane people had better have them. It was so ordered.

Mr. EGAN offered an amendment calculated to save the rights of innocent parties. Adopted.

Mr. PHELPS offered an amendment that the pay of the Commissioners under the bill be fixed by the County Board instead of being the same as received by Masters in Chancery. Lost.

The bill was ordered to a third reading as amended—yeas, 52; nays, 46.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The Congressional Apportionment bill was made the special order for to-morrow morning.

The Bill relating to Mills and Millers was made the special order for Wednesday.

TREES.

Mr. HAINES offered a resolution in regard to the scarcity of trees in Illinois, and requiring the Committee on Agriculture to report on it.

REVENUE BILL.

The reading of the Revenue bill was begun.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 28.—The Legislative event of the day has been the passage by the Assembly of the bill to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors, by making liquor sellers responsible for damages,—the vote being 56 to 39. There was much preliminary speechifying on a proposition to submit the bill to a vote of the people, which was rejected by a vote of 41 to 53.

The Assembly has voted to hold evening sessions daily. The Committee on Claims reported in favor of the passage of the bill for an iron fence around Capitol Park, with an amendment cutting down the amount to $35,000, and putting the matter under the control of the Governor.

A bill passed authorizing the redemption in certain cases of School, University, and Agricultural College lands sold for non-payment for interest or taxes; also, four local bills. A Senate bill was concurred in, exempting maps, books, papers, &c., of abstract offices from sale or execution, except where the annual net receipts of offices are over $1,000.

There was considerable discussion on the bill to limit the fees of phonographic reporters for furnishing transcripts of evidence to 5 cents a folio, refused a third reading the other day. It was reconsidered by a vote of 47 to 35, and ordered to a third reading by a vote of 40 to 33.

The Judiciary Committee reported against the constitutionality of certain charters and amendments to charters, and that there was nothing in the last constitutional amendment to interfere with the passage of bills; authorizing certain persons to construct and maintain dams, including the Chippewa Dells Dam bill.

The Assembly joint resolution, agreeing to an amendment to the Constitution increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges to five, was made the special order for to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock.

The question of receding from the amendments to the bill to prohibit the purchase or receiving in store of grain by any other than the standard weight or measure, allowing contracts, was postponed till to-morrow.

Assembly bills were concurred in for the purchase of 400 copies of Webster's Dictionary; to authorize the State Board of Examiners to issue State teachers' certificates of second grade, good for five years.

Some time was occupied in Committee of the Whole, and a large number of bills ordered to a third reading.

The bills increasing the number of reports of State Departments and institutions, and amending Section 1, Chapter 153, of Revised Statutes, entitled of lien of mechanics and others, were indefinitely postponed.

The special order, the bill to apportion the State into Congressional Districts, was then taken up. Senator Lindsley made a speech of an hour in opposition, denouncing the bill as being gerrymandered for political purposes, and unjust to his section, at the conclusion of which its further consideration was postponed till to-morrow.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Feb. 28.—In the Senate, petitions were presented to require railroad companies to fence their roads; for the establishment of Normal Schools; protesting against legislation against township mutual insurance associations; to prevent the approriation of public money for sectarian purposes.

Senate bills were introduced making Township Trustees and Councils of cities Boards of Equalization for assessment of taxation; relative to taxes on homesteads sold under mortgages given to school or university funds; to amend the law relative to changing boundaries of school districts; providing for the issuing of State bonds for losses to the permanent school fund.

A bill providing for the establishment of public libraries in district township and independent districts, was passed.

The special order was a bill amending the prohibitory law so as to forbid the sales of all kinds of spirituous and fermented liquors, including wine and beer, except for medical purposes. It requires a bond of $3,000 instead of $1,000 from druggists and others who have permits to sell, and limits the number of permits to one for every two thousand people in any city or town. It makes the giving away unlawful, and holds responsible owners of premises where liquors are sold or given away. After an able discussion, the bill was ordered engrossed for a third reading, and it will be passed.

In the House petitions were presented against the construction of levees along the Mississippi River; against the repeal of the Herd law; restraining railroads in the matter of exorbitant charges.

House bills were introduced to prohibit the manufacture and sale, or keeping of spirituous liquors; providing against the loss of life on railroads. This latter bill provides for carrying on each car run by railroads in this State four axes easy of access, so that in case of accident the piling up of cars or their taking fire, prompt aid could be rendered by the use of these axes. It affixes a penalty of not less than $1,500 or more than $10,000 for a violation of this law.

Also a bill providing for pay of clerks to Supreme Judges.

The bill for the repeal of the registry law of the State brought on a general debate, and the bill was lost by a vote of 44 to 49.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 28.—In the House the following bills were passed: Senate bill to allow $10,000 as a maximum of damages that may be recovered from railroad companies as compensation for causing death by wrongful act, neglect, or default; House bill compelling lessees of railways to light the same within the corporate limits of cities and villages.

Bills were introduced providing for a new commission to rearrange the Morgan raid claims; to prevent the further leasing and consolidation of railroads, except to form a continuous line of road; to tax oil lands according to the amount of oil produced the previous year; to repeal the Interest law of 1848, so that when usurious rates of interest are paid no part thereof shall be recovered back.

In the Senate the Senate bill providing that the putative father of an illegitimate child confined in jail for not complying with the sentence of the Court shall not be entitled to the law for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, was passed.

VIRGINIA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A Richmond despatch states that the Senate yesterday ordered a bill engrossed for the payment of four per cent interest on two-thirds of the unfunded debt, and four per cent on the whole of the consolidated debt of the state on the first of April. Parties applying for this payment of interest will be required to surrender their coupons and receive therefor the four per cent interest and a non-interest bearing certificate for the two per cent unpaid, which is claimed to be due by West Virginia as her share of the interest on the public debt.

The House has resolved to extend the session thirty days to perfect bills relating to the debt.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 28.—The House passed a bill to-day abolishing capital punishment.

The Senate passed a bill providing for the registry of all bonds with the State Auditor.

Five hundred and twelve bills have been introduced in the House, and one hundred and fifty-eight in the Senate.

Yesterday was the last day the members can draw pay for, and many say they will go home on Saturday, adjournment or not.

ERIE.

Some New Developments Regarding a Quarry Swindle—How the Stockholders are being Cheated by a Stone Ring.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A new fraud on Erie Railroad stockholders of respectable size is undergoing ventilation. A few years ago, when Jim Fisk was in his glory, some speculators informed him that they had found a mine of wealth in a blue stone quarry which is situated on the border of the State of Pennsylvania and New York, near Port Jarvis. Fisk bought for a merely nominal figure, about $500. The tract was a large but useless piece of land and Fisk soon owned the majority of the shares. In one week this $500 piece of land had been stocked to the extent of $1,000,000, and very shortly after work commenced on the quarries. Blue stone, for the flagging of sidewalks, was taken out in great quantities, and drawn on the Erie Road and delivered at Jersey City. The milk in the cocoanut now begins to leak through. A ring was formed in the Erie Railroad, whereby a certain number of men should entirely control the transportation of this blue stone, in immense quantities, to Jersey City at a merely nominal freightage. A Mr. John Gault was made President of the Stone Company, and another man, named Fletcher Kilgore, who had been a poor quarryman in Ulster, whose assets did not amount to $3,000 all told, and who has since made over $100,000 by this transaction of stone, was made the right-hand man of Fisk in this manipulation. Kilgore was the chief agent in this monopoly, and he is now the owner of a magnificent house at Passaic, N. J. Each stone car coming down the road carried ten tons of this blue stone at 41 cents a foot for freight, which was really a swindle on the Erie Railroad Company, as all outsiders were charged at the rate of three cents a foot to Kingston, N. Y., 100 miles above Jersey City, and thence they have to transport it on sloops to Jersey City, at an additional cost of two cents a foot. While the stone ring inside of the Erie Railroad Company, now managed by Jay Gould & Co., are now transporting the blue-stone in enormous quantities to Jersey City, at a cost of only one and a half cents per foot, which is an unmistakable loss of three and a half cents per foot to the stockholders of the Erie Railroad, $400,000 a year drops into the pockets of this stone ring, over and above their expenses.

ILLINOIS.

Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad Meeting—Murder Trials at Springfield—Comptroller Burley Qualified.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 28.—The annual meeting of the Directors of the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad was held in the office of the Company in this city this morning. The number of shares represented were 25,355. Proposals for the extension of the road to Burlington (Iowa) were offered. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Thos. S. Ridgeway, Shawneetown; Vice President, C. A. Beecher, Fairfield; Treasurer, J. M. Bloodgood, New York; Secretary, George N. Black, Springfield.

The trial of D. C. Robbins, for the killing of Bancroft, which was set for this morning, was postponed until to-morrow forenoon, at 9 o'clock.

The trial of Peter Magin, for manslaughter, has been continued, on motion, until the next term of the Circuit Court. This case is brought on a change of venue from Christian County.

Hon. A. H. Burley, Representative from Cook County, who was lately appointed Comptroller of Chicago, was to-day qualified as such officer, by taking the constitutional oath of office. Mr. Burley leaves for Chicago to-night.

MICHIGAN.

Suicide of a Convict—Legislative Nomination.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Feb. 28.—James Hallen, a life convict in the State Prison, has committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell by a cord taken from a tobacco package. He was sent up from St. Joseph County.

The Democrats of the Second District of Jackson County have nominated H. C. Hodge, of Concord, for the Legislative vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. John Landon. A special election takes place on March 6.

MISSOURI.

Suits Against the North Missouri Railroad Company—Murderous Affair in a Church.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—William Hoge, of New York, filed a declaration in the United States Circuit Court to-day against the North Missouri Railroad Company, setting forth that in October and January last he obtained two judgments against said road, amounting to $358,000; that execution was issued and returned endorsed that no property could be found which could be levied on and sold under execution. He further declares that the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Company, New Jersey; George Howard and James Low, of New York; George D. Humphreys, E. P. Fox, and the Boatmen's Savings Institution, of St. Louis, obtained judgments against the same road in October and January, aggregating $1,000,485, which are unpaid. Complainant prays for a decree ordering the sale of the road and all its property at auction in this city, and that the proceeds of sale be distributed by the Court among the judgment creditors in accordance with their legal rights, and the residue, if any, be held for further orders by the Court.

The Kansas City *Times*, of yesterday, states that George Webb shot and killed James Aid, and wounded David Hamilton, on Saturday last, in an affray at Salem Church, five miles from Independence, Mo. It appears that a little family feud existed between Webb and Aid's families, and, as both parties belonged to the same Baptist Church, an effort was made to settle the difficulty within and through the influence of the Church. With this view, a meeting of the respective friends was held on Saturday, and, while efforts were being made to heal the differences between Aid and Webb, a few angry words were spoken, whereupon Webb shot and wounded one of the Aid brothers. In an attempt to stop the fight, David Hamilton was wounded, and Webb killed, the latter receiving seven bullets in his body. James Aid and Daniel Hamilton were arrested, and warrants were issued for other parties.

UTAH.

Proceedings in the Constitutional Convention—Another Interruption of Travel and Telegrams by a Storm—Attorney Bates—United States Court.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 27.—The Territorial Constitutional Convention to-day adopted the preamble and articles of a bill of rights and rights of suffrage, and adjourned to enable Colonel Ackers to advocate a substitute designed to secure the success of the ballot. Articles authorizing the Legislature to pass a bill by a two-thirds vote and abolishing the Grand Jury system were adopted after a struggle.

The storm of Sunday interrupted the Union Pacific Road and telegraphic communication to a considerable extent.

The report that United States Attorney Bates has resigned, at the request of the President, gives universal satisfaction to outside Mormons.

Judge Strickland is holding a short term of Court at Provo, and opens at McLean's Court House next week.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Opinion of Reverdy Johnson Concerning the Consequential Claims.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 28.—At a meeting held last night, under the auspices of the American Peace Society, to discuss the Washington treaty, Reverdy Johnson made a speech of two hours' duration, in the course of which he said that it is clear that the preferment of consequential claims by the United States before the Geneva Convention was not contemplated by the High Joint Commissioners of Great Britain under the terms of the treaty. There were three modes of settling the matter: First, that England should consent to permit the claims to go before the Geneva Commission, and if that decided it had jurisdiction of the question it would reject the claims; second, the withdrawal of the claims by the United States,—he would advise such a withdrawal,—and, third, its postponement as a subject for future negotiations.

National Sunday-School Convention.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 28.—The Executive Committee of the National Sunday-School Convention met here to-day to complete arrangements for the approaching National Convention at Indianapolis, April 16—19th. Present, Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, Connecticut; Rev. A. Taylor and J. B. Tyler, New York; Rev. Dr. H. Vincent, New Jersey; Rev. George H. Pelbe, Pennsylvania; H. Thane Miller, Ohio; Colonel J. W. Ray, Indiana; William Reynolds, Illinois; E. D. Jones, Missouri.

The resignation of Dr. Eggleston, Chairman of the Committee, being received, Rev. H. Clay Trumbull was chosen instead. Rev. George Pelbe was elected Secretary.

A full programme for the Convention was agreed upon, and a Sub-Committee appointed to carry out the details of the arrangement. All delegates expecting to attend the Convention were requested to send their addresses to Edward S. Field, Indianapolis, before April 1, stating what body they represent, if they would secure entertainment.

An Immense Whiskey Transaction.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 28.—One of the greatest whiskey transactions in the history of the trade was developed here to-day. It is the sensation of the hour among men engaged in the business. It appears that the firm of S. T. Suit & Co. have effectually cornered the market in old whiskies. It is said that they have been planning this movement for months, and at length succeeded in accomplishing their object, Newcomb, Buchanan & Co. acting as commission merchants. Suit & Co. have bought up all the available stocks of old whiskies in the United States, which, of course, includes about all in the world. Their purchases in New York City alone amount to over $1,000,000, and the aggregate reach about $3,000,000. This purchase embraces nearly all the reliable old whiskies in the market, and will, therefore, probably affect the price of all other grades.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The low barometer in the Gulf States will probably move northeastward over the Ohio Valley on Thursday, and light snow, turning to rain, prevail from the Ohio River to Lake Michigan, with increasing and possibly dangerous northeast winds on the Upper Lakes. Easterly winds, possibly with rain, will prevail on Thursday morning in the South Atlantic States, and extend northward to New York during the day. Northerly winds with a rising barometer and partially cloudy or clear weather, will prevail in New England. Westerly winds and clearing weather will prevail in the Gulf States.

HOOD'S TROUBLES.

A Bold Attempt to Secure His Removal.

Hickey Puts a Patrolman on His Track For a Month.

Examination Yesterday Before the Board of Police.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners met yesterday morning, to examine into the charges of incompetency against Sergeant Hood. Mr. O. P. Ingersoll appeared for the Sergeant; Captain Hickey appeared as one of the prosecution.

CAPTAIN HICKEY

testified that frequent complaints had been made to him by residents of Bridgeport that Sergeant Hood did not attend to his duties; that his men were allowed to do as they pleased. Hood did not remain at the station house when the regulations required that he should. For these reasons he appointed Patrick Terrill, a policeman appointed Feb. 24, to visit the neighborhood and submit reports in writing.

PATRICK D. TURRILL

stated that Captain Hickey had detailed him to watch Sergeant Hood on January 25. He went there at roll-call, and reported to the Captain in the morning. On the first night one of Hood's men came out of Rogers' saloon; another out of a grocery at the corner of Deering street and Archer avenue. Another came from somewhere on the avenue; the Sergeant came out of the Station at 8 o'clock, and went up to a house over a dry-goods store, No. 676 Archer avenue, where he remained until after witness left, which was about 9 o'clock. The third night Hood came down town with a young woman, and went to the Academy of Music. After the theatre was out he took her to a restaurant, and finally took her home in an Archer avenue car. Hood was in the habit of going into stores and saloons every night. Never saw him wear his uniform until last Friday. He was not at the Station House one hour a single night between Jan. 25 and Feb. 26. Three evenings during the time he watched, he failed to see Hood once.

REPORTS SUBMITTED.

Captain Hickey submitted the reports of the witness to the Board. The reports set forth that Hood's time was almost entirely spent in groceries, saloons, and nearly every night at No. 676 Archer avenue.

With this evidence the testimony for the prosecution closed.

ALD. TRACY

was called for the defence. He said he had known Sergeant Hood two years. When he first came to the Station the witness thought him too officious, but further acquaintance convinced him that he was right. The Sergeant had arrested his son. Since his appointment to that station, the neighborhood had been made extremely quiet and orderly. There was not a more quiet place in the city. He had met Hood between 1 and 2 at night attending to business, wearing his uniform. Had met him as late as 11 o'clock during the present month.

ALDERMAN CULLERTON

had known Hood since he came to Bridgeport. He believed that Hood attended to his duties; the neighborhood was extremely quiet and orderly. He had seen him on the street several times at night within four weeks.

SAMUEL MAHR,

a citizen, had never heard any complaint made against Hood. On the contrary, he had always heard him spoken of very well.

JOHN DRISCOLL,

an officer at Hood's station, who had acted as roundsman since the fire, said Hood had behaved in a gentlemanly way and attended to his duty. He had frequently met Hood at 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, and sometimes an hour later. He believed him to be vigilant in his duties; never saw him intoxicated; never saw him take a drink.

BARNEY M'CANNON,

an old resident of Bridgeport, did not know anything of a Sergeant's duties. Hence he was not allowed to testify to Hood's excellent character.

SETH GOODSELL,

who lived at No. 676 Archer avenue, and kept a dry goods store, said he had known Hood four or five years. He had called at his witness' house frequently on business. He had been hard up, and Hood had endeavored to assist him by obtaining situations for him, with the Relief and Aid Society, and in the Post Office. He had formerly been a policeman, and had travelled beat with Hood. Hood had taken his sister-in-law to the theatre one night. It was through Hood that his sister-in-law obtained a sewing machine.

MARSHAL N. ALLEN,

station keeper, at the South Branch Station, said Hood had always, as far as he knew, been a faithful officer, and attended to his duties. When on duty he wore his uniform, but sometimes wore what is known as a conductor's cap. He had not been in the habit of wearing a citizen's overcoat. Had never seen Hood under the influence of liquor.

JUSTICE AUGUSTUS H. BANTON

testified that he had known Hood ever since his appointment as Justice of the Peace. He had seen him at the station, and he had always worn his uniform.

J. H. FARRELL,

an attorney, living at Bridgeport, said he had seen Hood in the evening about twice a week, at the station and on the street, from 8 until 11 o'clock. He was in uniform on all but two or three occasions.

THOMAS A. MARMONT,

patrolman at the South Branch Station, testified that he had seen Hood every night for the past six weeks, at all hours of the night. He wore his uniform, and walked around the beats looking after his men.

M. S. PLANT,

a patrolman, corroborated the above testimony substantially.

MICHAEL MAHONEY,

patrolman, testified that he had met Hood as often as six times a night; did not think there had been a night in nine months that he had not seen Hood, and he was always in uniform.

A COMMUNICATION

was presented from citizens, setting forth Hood's capacity and competence. The communication was signed by S. S. Hough, J. T. Torrence, James Turner, Louis Wahl, Charles Hoch, D. Ross, Edwin S. Fowler, James E. Tyler, William L. Brown, F. Ullman, Cyrus Bentley, A. B. Meeker, E. C. Overman, W. B. Ullman, M. A. Smith, and William Ives.

REMARKS OF COUNSEL.

Mr. Ingersoll, Hood's counsel, then addressed the Board briefly. He said that the evidence against his client was in nonconformity with certain technicalities; that the rules for his government were of such a character that no one could obey them implicitly; that the Commissioners themselves did not obey the statute requiring them to devote their whole time to the duties of the Department. Such fair men as the Board should hesitate long before adjudging him guilty upon evidence such as that they had submitted to them.

SERGEANT HOOD

then made a sworn statement. He said that he wore his citizen's overcoat because it had been customary for Sergeants to go about in citizens' clothes. They could, in this guise, more readily watch their men, than when arrayed in uniform. As for the conductor's cap, he had purchased it because it was lighter than the regulation cap, which made his head ache. It was like the Sergeants' cap, with the exception of the wreath. He had always been vigilant on duty, and devoted all his time to the requirements of his position. As for the young woman he had taken to the theatre, she was his friend's sister-in-law, and a friend of his own wife. He believed that his wife knew of his taking her to the theatre. He had assisted her to get a sewing-machine out of the Stewart fund.

INQUISITING.

The Board again resolved itself into an inquisition, and debated with closed doors. Commissioner Rehm moved to depose Hood from his position as Sergeant. Commissioner Sheridan thought that the testimony adduced had gone rather to show that he was a man well qualified for the position of Sergeant. The testimony of unprejudiced citizens was certainly worthy of consideration. Mr. Talcott said he would have his head off. He didn't want to have these married men "gallivanting" round town with girls.

The Board reserved their decision, intending to meet again in the afternoon. This, however, they failed to do, and it is probable that nothing will be known for a week. Meanwhile strong influence is being used to secure Hood's retention. A private communication, signed by several influential men, has been handed to President Talcott. Commissioner Sheridan is known to favor his retention.

A WORD FOR BRISCOE.

The following communication was received, signed by citizens:

To the Honorable the Board of Police Commissioners:

We, the undersigned citizens of the Southwest Division, most respectfully petition your honorable body to retain in position Sergeant Briscoe, having confidence in his ability and honesty to fill his position; also that he gives us his energy to ensure us protection, which is so much needed in this precinct; also that he is now thoroughly acquainted with our wants.

OTHER TRIALS.

The other Sergeants will probably come up for trial in a day or two.

GUND A POLICEMAN.

The announcement in yesterday's TRIBUNE that ex-Commissioner Gund had been appointed patrolman has been confirmed. His application and appointment were carefully concealed from the press.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE KNOPFEL CONCERT.

The concert given at the Union Park Congregational Church, on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of Mr. G. C. Knopfel, attracted an immense audience and was specially interesting, both as showing off the resources of the fine organ, under the handling of three organists, and for the skilful arrangement of instrumental concerted movements. Mr. Knopfel has long been well known for his excellent musical taste, and he has once more given us an opportunity for praise, both on account of the legitimate general excellence of his programme, and for the skilfulness with which the different numbers were arranged. The organ has not before, within our remembrance, been combined with the violoncello, piano, horns, trumpets and trombone, and the programme, therefore, presented a decided novelty for music-lovers. This combination was carried out in the Tannhauser March and the Priests' March in "Athalie," both of which, with the exception of a false measure in the former by the trumpets, which was immediately corrected, were admirably given, and with the effect of a full orchestra. The instrumental concerted gems of the evening, however, were the stately prelude to the last act of "The African" and the "Miserere," from "Trovatore," which were arranged without the wind instruments. The execution of the latter number was as nearly perfect as anything we have ever heard in a home concert, and infinitely superior to any rendering of it the operatic troupes have ever given us. It was not only particularly remarkable for its technical correctness and beauty of arrangement, but also for its expression. The organ solos were in the hands of Mr. Flagler and Mr. Falk, Mr. Knopfel only taking his part in the arrangements, with what effect every one knows who is acquainted with his knowledge of the organ. Mr. Flagler is a brilliant, showy player, and very well adapted to show off the resources of an organ, but his practice of coming to a dead pause at the end of every theme or combination, to arrange stops for the new combination, is very offensive and especially so because it is unnecessary. It destroys all the unity of his playing and confuses the auditor. He had better prolong a tone interminably and then tie his music together, while he is drawing and shutting stops, than to come to a dead halt altogether. Mr. Falk played Battiste's fine offertoire in D major, and, with exception of hurrying the time too much in the *allegro* movement, gave an admirable reading of it. It is only a few seasons ago that we put on record the prediction that this young artist would be heard from. The promise which he gave at that time, fresh from his European studies, has been more than fulfilled and he has now reached a very prominent position among our organists, solely due to his intrinsic worth as a musician and his talent as a player. The three vocal solos of the evening were Beethoven's "Adelaide" by Mr. Bischoff, and Gounod's "Ave Maria" and Mercadante's "Dalla Gioja" by Mercadante, by Mrs. J. A. Farwell. We have before this expressed our opinion of Mr. Bischoff's rendering of this test tenor song, and have only to add, that, if it were possible, he excelled all his past efforts. He was in good, clear voice, and *en rapport* with the audience, so that nothing stood in the way of his giving the song with the happiest expression, and in this he was specially aided by Mr. Knopfel's very discriminating and beautifully shaded accompaniment. Mrs. Farwell scarcely did herself justice in either of her solos, owing, perhaps, to timidity, which was aggravated by the long instrumental prelude to the "Ave Maria," in which Nilsson used to do so much prayerful pantomimery. The beautiful purity of her voice, and its correctness, however, made some amends for the coldness of expression and smallness of tone. The remaining numbers were four-part songs, by a delegation from the Germania and Concordia Maennerchors, in regard to which we must take exceptions to the statement of a morning paper, that they sang "The Morning Light," by Rietz, admirably. The truth is, that they did not sing "The Morning Light" at all, but "Down the River" for the opening piece, and sang it very badly. They made some compensation for this, however, by singing "The Chapel," by Becker, (not "The Snow Storm," as the same authority states) in excellent style.

As a whole, the concert was one of the very best ever given by home talent, and reflects great credit upon all concerned,—especially upon Mr Knopfel, under whose auspices it was given. The very general satisfaction which it has given has already shown itself in a request to Mr. Knopfel to repeat it on the South Side. Mr. K. has consented, and in about four weeks will give a second concert, at the First Baptist Church, with a new programme and a partial change of vocalists. The programme will be even superior to that of Monday evening, embracing the following numbers: The march and chorus from "Tannhauser," arranged for the organ, two pianos, and orchestra, and the vocal part; the Robber's duo from "Stradella;" the "Miserere," arranged as before; Zundel's "Festival March," for organ, pianos, and orchestra; a grand Te Deum, written by Mr. Knopfel, for double quartette; Ulrich's Triumphal March for two pianos; a stringed quartette from Beethoven; the Coronation March from "The Prophet," for organ, pianos, and orchestra, and some solo numbers. The success of the first concert will make every one anxious to hear the second.

THE THEATRES.

Academy of Music—Mrs. Lander as *Elizabeth*.

Globe Theatre—Miss DeBar as *Bertha*, the Sewing-Machine Girl.

West Side Opera House—Arlington, Kemble and Cotton's Minstrels.

SUSPEND NO MORE.

A Little Piece of Law for the Government of Messrs. Justices Banyon, Summerfield, Dougherty, and Scully, and their Successors—When You Fine in Future, it Must be Binding.

Every one who has ever had occasion to attend a session of the Police Court is aware of the practice of suspending executions. The "shysters," when unable to talk the Court into letting their clients off, whisper in the ear of the Justice, and, quite frequently, the Clerk is quietly informed that the execution is suspended. The power of the presiding magistrate to do this has never been questioned until quite recently, and probably never would have been had not the present fire ordinance been passed by the Common Council. The action of Justice Dougherty in suspending the judgments in the case of three men arrested for violating the provisions of the ordinance led to inquiry, and the Mayor, wishing to learn by what authority it was done, requested the Corporation Counsel to give his opinion upon the matter. Mr. Tuley patiently examined the question, and his conclusions will be found in the subjoined communications, received by the Mayor yesterday afternoon:

Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor:

In compliance with your request for my opinion as to the right of Police Justice Dougherty to suspend the fine of $25 imposed by him upon F. Schwewicke, Z. B. Rich, and John Cook, for a violation of the Fire Ordinance, I answer, that, in my opinion, the justice in so doing has acted without authority of law. There is no provision of the charter from which such a power can be inferred. All suits for violation of ordinances are brought in the form of an action for debt, and the judgment must be in debt. The Police Justice has the same power over judgments of this kind that he has over other judgments in debt, and no more. He has no more right to suspend a judgment (or the collection thereof) in favor of the city, than he has to suspend a judgment rendered by him in favor of an individual. The "Law Department," subject to the direction of the Mayor and Comptroller, can direct that no execution issue, but unless so directed by one of the law representatives of the city the Police Justice has no duty to perform, after the rendition of judgment, except to issue the execution thereon. I am aware that it has been the practice of Police Justices "to suspend judgements," but it is a practice which has grown up without warrant of law. To sustain it would be to hold, in effect, that the Justice is "a law unto himself," and to invest him with a "power" in its nature subversive of all law.

Respectfully, M. F. TULEY,
Corporation Counsel.

As will become apparent by reading the opinion of Mr. Tully, the law does not authorise the suspension of any fine, no matter for what offence it is imposed. This being the case, young men who are arrested "the first time" for being drunk, and others, the charges against whom are trivial, or attended with palliating circumstances, cannot hope to be released by simply paying the costs.

This imaginary power of suspending executions has been abused by some of the Police Justices, any person of influence (?) being able, by a simple request, to have a man arraigned for disorderly conduct, a simple drunk, or the violation of an ordinance, discharged from custody on payment of the usual "cost fees." Now that an opinion as to its illegality has been given by the Corporation Counsel, Several thousand dollars a year, which breakers of the peace and violators of ordinances would have otherwise kept, will be placed to the credit of the city at the Treasurer's office.

THE CORRUPT ALDERMEN.

Aldermen Busse and George Powell, Expressing a Fear of the People of Cook County, are Permitted to Go to Lake County for Trial.

Yesterday, in the Criminal Court, the matter of the trial of accused Aldermen was resumed. The causes of the day were against Aldermen Gustave A. Busse and George Powell, as to each of whom the charge is the wrongful receipt of money from Owen Dougherty, as the price of the exercise of their influence to procure his election to the office of Police Magistrate.

The case of Busse being first in order, the motion for a change of venue, filed on the 23d inst., was taken up. The petition in this case expresses the fear and belief that the defendant cannot have a fair and impartial trial in this county. As the reason for the existence of this fear, the course of the city press and the results of prior Aldermanic cases were cited. To this the State's Attorney, Charles H. Reed, put in a denial of the existence of such prejudiced condition of the public mind as is spoken of.

The motion in this case was argued on the part of the accused by Messrs Van Arman and Hervey, and for the people by Sidney Smith, Esq.

The Court (Farwell J.) decided: The preliminary objection made here, that this motion is not made regularly or in due time, I do not think ought to be sustained, because it is made at the time at which the defendant is indicted, a few days after the indictment is found, and before he was in fact brought into Court, or before he had been called on in Court to answer by plea. I think the application is made in time. The question as to whether it has been made with due notice, is next. I hardly think it can be called not with due notice. The accused gives, as important matters to support his petition, articles from the papers, almost to the day of making the application and filing the papers. I do not think there is any want of diligence. With reference to the merits of the question as to whether, under the facts, the party is entitled to a change of venue, I have heard and seen nothing to change the view which I took in other cases. I do not desire to go over the same ground again, but I think the defendant should be allowed a change of venue.

Mr Reed. Where shall it go?

The Court. To Lake County, if there is no objection.

Mr Reed. That is the proper county. I would like to have a plea entered.

Whereupon Gustave A. Busse pleaded not guilty, and gave bail (Mr Michael Gross, his father-in-law) in the sum of $5,000.

THE POWELL CASE.

The case of Ald. George Powell was then taken up. In terms, his petition was the same as the last.

The Court granted him a change.

INDICTMENT DISMISSED.

The indictment against ex-Ald. Walsh, charging him with offering to receive a bribe from one Mr. Weil, was dismissed. Mr. Weil states that he never saw, and does not know Mr. Walsh, who was indicted upon his testimony.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Wednesday, Feb. 28.

CITY PROPERTY.

Cornelia st, bet North Reuben and Holt sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $1,400.

Halsted st, bet Maxwell and Twelfth sts, e f, 28x100 ft, dated Jan. 12; consideration, $3,700.

Lot 16, in Block 63, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated Feb. 13; consideration, 700.

Lot 73, in Boake's Block 5, in Cochran et al Subdivision of w ½ e ½ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $650.

Lot 74, in Boake's Block 5, in Cochran et al Subdivision of w ½ e ½ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $650.

Lot 44, in Boake's Block 5, in Cochran et al Subdivision of w ½ e ½ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $500.

Lot 29, in Hopkins' Block 6, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated Nov. 14, 1871; consideration, $800.

Lot 21, in s ½ Block 37, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $450.

Evans st, 72 ft w of Robey st n f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb 12; consideration, $400.

Lot 61, in Block 5, of w ½ s e ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated Feb 7; consideration, $500.

Lot 69, in Block 5, of w ½ s e ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $500.

Lot 13, in Lancaster's e ½ Block 3 of w ½ s e ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $550.

Lot 15, in Lancaster's e ½ Block 3 of w ½ s e ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated Feb 1; consideration, $550.

Lot 16, in Lancaster's e ½ Block 3 of w ½ s e ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $550.

Clayton st, 48 ft e of Paulina street, n f, 24x124 ft, dated July 18, 1871; consideration, $675.

Lots 21 and 22, in Smith's Block 35, of Sheffield's Addition, dated Feb 14; consideration, $750.

Lot 9 of Lewis' Block 16, of Johnston & Lee's s w ¼, Sect. 20, 39, 14, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $1,200.

Michigan av, 100 ft south of Twentieth st, w f, 25x178½ ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $26,000.

The premises Nos. 68 and 70 North Dearborn st, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $9,000.

Augusta street, between North Reuben and Holt streets, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $950.

Lot 2, of west 209 ft of s ½ Block 31, in Kinzie's Addition, dated Jan. 23; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 33 in Block 9, of Blocks 31 and 32, in Secs. 33, 39, 14, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $650.

Wabash av, 200 ft s of Harmon court, w f, 48x166½ ft, dated Feb 20; consideration, $16,000.

Lot 12, in Dinet's e ½ Block 34, of w ½ Sec. 5, 39, 14, dated Aug. 29, 1871; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 6, in Block 14, of e ½ s e ¼ Sec. 32, 39, 14, dated Jan 15; consideration, $675.

Lot 2, in Pearce's Lot 2, of Block 28, in Sec. 29, 39, 14, dated Feb 23; consideration, $600.

Clayton st, n e cor of Fisk st, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb 1; consideration, $1,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 22, Ravenswood, dated Oct 25, 1871; consideration, $1,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 17, in Block 3, of Rawson & Akerly's n 74 rods of n e ¼ of Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Feb 26; consideration, $600.

One acre of s w ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Dec 22, 1871; consideration, $2,000.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Presentation.

A very pleasant affair occurred at the residence of Mr. James S. Gadsden, State Agent Ætna Insurance Company, No. 929 Wabash avenue, on Saturday evening last. A number of friends assembled to pay their respects to mine host and hostess, and, after partaking of a bountiful repast, Mr. E. J. Bassett, General Agent of the Ætna Insurance Company, in a neat and appropriate speech, presented Mr. Gadsden with a handsome watch and chain, as a token of his friendship for him, which was formed during the arduous duties of adjusting and paying the losses of that company since the great fire. The case of the watch bears the following inscription: "James S. Gadsden, from his friend, E. J. Bassett, Oct. 8 and 9, 1871." The presentation was made with great feeling, and the whole affair very much enjoyed by those who were fortunate enough to be present. Mr. Bassett has about completed his labors here, and will leave for his home in the East in a few days.

Personal Paragraphs.

—John B. Gough will lecture in the First Baptist Church this evening.

—Rev. C. H. Fowler will lecture this evening in the Grant Place Methodist Church, on the "Coming Woman."

—John A. Cockerill, managing editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was at the Tremont House yesterday.

—George Taylor, Esq., the present City Comptroller, upon his retirement from office, will fill an important position in the Fourth National Bank.

—The Mayor received $495, yesterday, from James Park, United States Consul at Aix la Chapelle, which was donated by residents in that city for the Chicago sufferers. He also received several small amounts from foreign residents in India.

—John L. Higgens, formerly roundsman in the Cottage Grove police precinct, has been appointed special policeman at the request of the Chicago City Railway Company. Mr. Higgens, while on the police force, proved himself to be an excellent officer, and will, without doubt, maintain his reputation in his new position.

—Peter Almini, late of Jevne & Almini, is "resurg-aming" at No. 344 State street, in a rather novel way. The front of the second story is entirely occupied by a semi-circular arch, which will be filled in with a mammoth sheet of plate glass, giving an unique frontage to an art gallery, which will occupy the floor above the store.

—E. S. Wells, Esq., of this city, will leave for New York on Monday, preparatory to sailing to England and the Holy Land, on the 9th of March. He is a member of the delegation appointed by the Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States to attend the Assemblies of England, Ireland, and the far East.

—That horse-shoe which Rev. Robert Collyer agreed to make with his own hand for the students of Cornell University for the high price of $2,000, has been called for. The money has been sent, and the reverend blacksmith promises to send on the wrought iron receipt shortly. Of the money, $500 of it went to the Michigan sufferers, and $1,500 is to aid in rebuilding Mr. Collyer's church.

—The *American Register* (Paris), of Feb. 10, notes the following Chicagoans abroad: Paris, John Burke, Mrs. J. H. Thompson, F. Winslow, and son. London, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Payson, Nice, A. Ewing, Mr. Stillwell. Berlin, Miss A. Hobart, B. C. Jones. Rome, Gurdon Corwith, Mr. and Mrs. George Vail. Florence, Mr. and Mrs. John Bard, Miss M. B. Cilly, Mrs. L. A. Herrick, and daughter, Mrs. Hitchcock, Miss M. W. Shepard. Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Prime.

—At a recent meeting of the Anglo-American Association of London, "the Chairman having submitted a letter received by him that day from the Mayor of Chicago, authorizing Mr. Robson, the Librarian of the Chicago Library, to receive the books already collected, and all future contributions, it was proposed by Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, M. P., seconded by the Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley, and resolved, that this Association authorizes the delivery to Mr. Robson of their contributions to the Free Library of Chicago."

Accidents.

A small boy, named William Bell, was run over, on Tuesday evening, on Archer avenue, by a horse and wagon owned by Hilliard, Charell & Co. The boy was only slightly injured.

—H. W. Small, a prominent business man, who has an office at No. 43 West Washington street, was severely injured yesterday morning by being thrown from his buggy, which collided with a heavy truck team at the corner of Canal and Van Buren streets. Mr. Small was removed to his home and received surgical aid.

—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Owen Dunn, aged 20 years, fell from a scaffolding 40 feet high in the rear of building No. 244 Mohawk street, breaking his right leg and both arms. The unfortunate young man was taken to his father's house, near the scene of the accident, where he was properly cared for. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a boy named Joseph Siegler, was run over by a hearse at the corner of Stewart avenue and Twenty-second street. The boy was badly injured, and was conveyed to his father's residence, No. 234 Stewart avenue. The ghastly vehicle is owned by Sneider, the undertaker, and the name of the driver is Frederick Stabigo. The latter has not yet been arrested.

Youthful Runaways.

An extraordinary juvenile desertion of school and home occurred at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Two children of Mr. Meyer, a contractor, left their father's house, corner of Belden avenue and Larrabee street, for the Lincoln School. At that institution they told their teachers that they were going away and wanted all their books. The teachers, imagining that the children might be going out of town with their parents, did not have any suspicion of the real motive. The young folks, Willie, aged 11 years, and his sister, Lola, two years younger, bundled up their books, and have not since been seen or heard of. The father, wondering at the unusual delay, came to the school last evening and inquired for the boy and girl. The news of their flight struck him with astonishment, and he immediately notified the police of the event. Up to last accounts no clue to the whereabouts of the youthful fugitives had been discovered.

Sudden Death.

An unknown man, whose right arm was amputated from the shoulder, stopped at the Pittsburgh House, No. 123 South Canal street, on Tuesday afternoon He had supper and retired to rest at the usual hour. Another man slept in the same room, and when the latter person awoke at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, he found the mutilated stranger dead in his head. Deceased stated to people at the hotel that he had been a soldier in the rebel army, and that in that service lost his arm. He was very poorly dressed and woebegone in appearance. His health appeared to be very bad The Coroner held an inquest last evening The County Physician held a *post mortem* and testified that the man died of congestion of the lungs. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony. The hotel people forgot to take the name of deceased.

The New Comptroller.

Unless Mr. A. H. Burley, the recently-appointed Comptroller, qualifies to-day, the office will be vacant, and the Mayor obliged to make another nomination. It will be remembered that Mr. Burley was nominated by the Mayor, and confirmed by the Council on the 12th inst. Section 21, of Chapter 2, of the charter, provides that the City Clerk shall notify all persons appointed or elected to office of their election or appointment, and unless they qualify within fifteen days, the office shall become vacant. No one seemed to be aware of the existence of this clause, and, had it not been accidentally discovered yesterday, Mr. Burley, who is in Springfield would not have had an opportunity to qualify and assume the duties of the office. A telegram was sent to him yesterday, notifying him of the fact, and he is expected here to-day.

Relief From India.

Mayor Medill yesterday received and acknowledged the following letter, containing drafts as mentioned:

Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago:

DEAR SIR: Enclosed we beg to send you our two checks, one for $59.29, and one for $26.84 same being the amounts of subscriptions we have received through B. F. Farnham, Esq., United States Consul at Bombay as follows: First, 100 rupees ($51.29 currency), contributed by R. F. Mactier, Esq., of Satara, for the benefit of the sufferers by the great fire. Second, 50 rupees ($26.84 currency), contributed by "Lodge Alexandra, Jubbulpore, for the craft or Blue Lodge only" (at Chicago), "at the same time expressing the sympathy of the brethren at Jubbulpore for their suffering brethren by the recent great fire at Chicago." Please write out two separate acknowledgments of these contributions for the donors, and we will forward same to Mr. Farnham, as per his request. He also wishes us to obtain an acknowledgment from the Lodge, so that he can send it to the brethren at Jubbulpore. We are, dear sir, very truly yours, J. M. HOY & BRIT.

Accidentally Poisoned.

An unfortunate accident occurred at the Washingtonian Home at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. An inmate of the institution, named Charles P. Duffield, swallowed half an ounce of aconite root in mistake for a different drug. In two hours the poison produced a fatal effect, and the unfortunate man died. He had been suffering for some time from a malignant ulcer on the leg, and was taking medicine on that account. How he managed to make so fatal a mistake has not been clearly explained. Duffield was about 35 years of age, and a native of Philadelphia. He had been for some time an inmate of the Home. The Coroner has been duly notified.

Very Little More Relief.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Relief and Aid Society, last evening, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That it is the policy of this Society to discontinue the relief work at the distributing stations by April 1.

Resolved, That Superintendents of Districts be instructed to discontinue aid to able-bodied men from and after March 10.

Resolved, That no new applications be received for shelter, furniture, or stoves from this date

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 33 West Randolph street (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute). The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain
Night preceding.	28°			To 1 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	29	29.62	N. E. h.	
2:00 p. m.	32	29.57	N. E. h.	
9:00 p. m.	31	29.54	N. E. h.	Inches.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Ætna Base Ball Club will hold a meeting, this evening, at No. 39 West Randolph street.

—John Brougham's emotional drama "John Garth," with John E. McDonough in the title role, will be the attraction at the Globe Theatre next week. The piece had a very successful run at Wallack's Theatre, a few months ago.

—The second annual reunion of the Union Printers' Benefit Society will be held, this evening, at the West Twelfth Street Turner Hall, near Halsted street. A pleasant occasion is anticipated.

—The Third Presbyterian Church *Pulpit*, this week, contains a most interesting and practical sermon by Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, on "The Christian Church and Membership." It is for sale at Nos. 194 and 289 West Madison street, and No. 463 Wabash avenue.

—The river is nearly clear of ice. A slight current toward Bridgeport was yesterday observable. From observations taken at Madison street bridge, it was estimated that the flow southward was at the rate of seven-eighths of an inch per hour, more or less.

—A large force of Board of Public Works employes and teams yesterday commenced cleaning the streets. Their labors yesterday extended along Madison street from the river to State street, Washington street from the river to Desplaines, and Canal street from Madison to Randolph.

—The Coroner held an inquest at the Morgue yesterday morning on the remains of the late Charles A. Badger, found drowned in the river near Rush street. Drs. McCarthy and B. C. Miller testified that deceased was living when he got into the water. In the absence of other evidence the jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning. The remains were sent to New Hampshire—Mr. Badger's native State—for interment.

—The body of the unknown man, found floating in the South Branch, rear of Wahl's glue factory, yesterday morning, were those of a United States soldier, as indicated by a complete army outfit. The remains must have been in the water for some time, as they were much decomposed. Deceased was apparently 28 years of age, of middle stature, and light complexion. An inquest was held last evening, and the jury rendered a verdict of found drowned.

WISCONSIN.

Meeting of the Northern Wisconsin Press Association at Oshkosh—Election of Officers—A Memorial to the Governor for the Encouragement of Immigration.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Feb. 28.—The Northern Wisconsin Press Association met this afternoon at Menasha, pursuant to the call of the President. Representatives of newspapers in Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Depere, Appleton, Weyawega, Waupacca, Stevens Point, New London, and Wausau were present. The new constitution and by-laws were reported by a Committee, and adopted. The election of officers took place, with the following result: President—Colonel J. A. Watrous, Fond du Lac *Commonwealth*; Vice President—George Hyer, Oshkosh *Times*; Secretary—John Hicks, Oshkosh *Northwestern*; Treasurer—Valentine Ringle, Wausau *River Pilot*; Executive Committee—Colonel C. D. Robinson, Green Bay *Advocate*; Judge Ryan, Appleton *Crescent*; T. B. Reid, Menasha *Press*.

A Committee, consisting of John Hicks, Sam. Ryan, Jr., and C. Swayze, of Stevens' Point, were appointed to draw up a memorial to Governor Washburn, asking him to use his influence with the Legislature to secure the appointment of an additional Commissioner of Immigration, to reside at Green Bay, for the purpose of securing to the newly-settled counties of Northern Wisconsin a fair share of the stream of immigration which now passes through Wisconsin and goes to Minnesota, Nebraska, and Dakota. The memorial received the signature of some 30 editors and publishers, and will be forwarded immediately to the Governor. The next meeting will be held at Stevens' Point in July.

Fires.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 28.—A fire broke out in Bellaire, O., last night, at 12 o'clock, entirely destroying the shoe store and dwelling of A. Faupel and two frame buildings belonging to Thomas Reilly. A brick dwelling adjoining was badly damaged. Faupel's loss is from $6,000 to $7,000; insurance $5,000, in Wheeling companies. Reilly's loss is about covered by insurance. The dwelling was damaged to the extent of from $5,000 to $5,500, with no insurance.

DETROIT, MICH., Feb. 28.—The Masonic Building at Grand Haven was destroyed by fire last night. The Masonic loss is $1,000; insured. The other losses are $5,000; insured for $2,500.

DETROIT, Feb. 28.—A Grand Haven special says: "A fire occurred in this city at 11 o'clock last night, inflicting severe losses. The Masonic building was entirely destroyed. The Masonic Lodge lost $1,000, on which they had insurance. A. M. Decker, hardware dealer, lost $1,000, covered by insurance. William Wallace, grocer, received similar damages, also covered by insurance. Sidney Scofield lost $3,000, on which there was no insurance. There were several small losses in addition."

A Battle Creek special says: "Kellogg's Flouring-mill, known as the Red Mill, burned this forenoon. Loss $10,000; partially insured."

Telegraphic Brevities.

The body of Clement McClausland, Deputy United States Marshal, was found on Tuesday last, eighteen miles from Frog Point, D. T., he having perished in the recent storm, while pursuing escaped prisoners. McClausland's home is in Lowell, Mass.

—Lundy Brown, and William Andrews, *alias* "Big Foot," convicted of robbing the Cloverdale stage, in Sonoma County, Cal., firing among the passengers, killing one and wounding others, have been sentenced to thirty years' confinement in the California State Prison.

—William L. Castle, one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of Cleveland, died yesterday. The deceased has been closely connected with manufacturing interests of that city for the past thirty years, and has held many positions of honor and trust, both politically and in the mercantile world.

—S. M. Jones, Sheriff of Franklin County, Mo., a day or two ago seized, at Washington, in that county, the machine shop, lot, bridge, material, and several cars of the Missouri Pacific Railroad for non-payment of taxes. On Tuesday he seized the shops and other property at Pacific City belonging to the same road, also a large lot of personal property belonging to the Atlantic & Pacific Road at the same place and on the same account.

—T. W. Cannault, a resident of Council Bluffs, a carpenter by trade, wandered from home last Monday in a fit of insanity, stopped at the house of a man named Totten, sixteen miles south of that city, desiring to stay all night, but became raving and attacked Totten and his wife, who in their endeavors to defend themselves, beat his brains out. Totten and his wife were both arrested, and are now in jail.

—The jewelry store of Henry G. Piper & Co., at Romeo, Mich., was entered on the night of Sunday, the 25th, by burglars, the safe blown open with gunpowder, and about $3,000 in watches and jewelry taken. Parts of the door were blown several feet through a fence partition. The burglars entered the store by picking the front door lock. This is by far the most daring robbery in the annals of that quiet village.

—Lafayette Seydell, son of Samuel Seydell, proprietor of the Bloom House, Plymouth, Ind., came to his death yesterday in the following manner: He was taking a heavy trunk from the depot to the hotel in a light, one-horse open buggy. The ground being frozen, and the street rough, the trunk began to slide He stepped and attempted to adjust it, when he lost his balance and fell to the ground, the trunk following and striking him on the head, crushing his skull. He lived about eight minutes.

The Emporium of the West.

The rapidity with which the city is being rebuilt is enough to warrant any amount of astonishment which the tardy inhabitants of less enterprising towns are preparing to express. The speedy erection of one of the largest business blocks in town is creditable especially to Messrs. John V. Farwell & Co., the great dry goods firm. The erection of their new building was wonderful as an instance of rapid building, but the magnitude of their immense trade required it. Now that it is finished, they are ready to commence operations. They will do a tremendous importing business this spring, as large, or larger, than any firm west of New York City. The store is beautifully lighted and ventilated, and will be doubtless among the best and most attractive in the city.

The Lorillard.

The attention of all policy holders in the Lorillard Fire Insurance Co. is called to the advertisement of that Company in another column, stating that the Company is paying their first dividend of sixty per cent. We learn that this Company has been paying at the rate of $200,000 a day for the last three days.

Fassett's Gallery.

Fassett has reopened at No. 561 Wabash avenue, and is now ready to do all the photographing that the city requires. Those who knew Fassett, and were subjected to his treatment before the fire, need not to be told of the excellence of his pictures. He awaits a fresh trial.

To Bridge Builders.

By reference to another column, an advertisement will be seen asking for proposals for an iron draw-bridge over the Manitowoc River, at Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

The Solar Eclipse of 1870.

Professor Benjamin Pierce, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, has prepared, for submission to Congress, his report of the proceedings of the expedition from this country to Europe, to observe the Solar Eclipse of Dec. 22, 1870. The report is a full and valuable epitome of results, but contains little of importance that was not furnished in the reports published soon after the event, and those of the United States Naval Observatory party, which were published in the latter part of last year. The principal new point in the report is contained in the following paragraph:

The light covering the moon's disc was observed to be polarized throughout in the same plane, and the observations showed that the Arago and other polariscopes dependent on color were sufficiently delicate to determine this plane with accuracy. Mr. Ross, at the same station, used a modification of the Bunsen photometer, and obtained several accordant measurements, showing that the light was about equal to that of a candle burning at a distance of two feet. The expedition was successful, and results of great value have been obtained.

Training Birds to Catch Fish.

From a Chinese Letter in Land and Water.

On the 9th of April we left Shanghai in two Soochow travelling boats. On the following day we met a fleet of cormorant boats, with their feathered occupants. We anchored here to see these strange looking birds perform their work, which they did very creditably, and we were much pleased to see how completely the boatmen had their birds under control. The birds stood on the gunwales of the boats, and, at a signal, overboard they went, quickly returning to their owners with their one or two finny captives. It was wonderful to see with what rapidity they swam under the water, (the creek was so beautifully clear that all the movements of the submerged birds were clearly discernible), and how accurate they were in darting after the fishes, seldom making a miss! After watching them for some time, and having stocked our larder with fresh fish (chiefly chub, carp, and perch, of one-quarter to two pounds weight) we continued on our journey.

On the morning of the 12th, we arrived at a small village, Tong-see, where we again had the pleasure of seeing the working of the fishing cormorants, and noticed in this case that the boats had only one man in each, who, provided with a long bamboo, used it in propelling his canoe along, and anon striking the water and shouting loudly at any of the birds that were lazily inclined, when the lazyards immediately dived, and soon came to the boat to deposit the fruit of their labors.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26@27s. Winter wheat, 11s 9d@12s; No. 1, 11s 8d; No. 2, 11s; white, 12s 4d. Corn, 28s 6d. Pork, 57s 6d. Lard, 44s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28—5 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 28, 5 p. m.—Consols, 92¼; bonds, '62s, 91¾; '65s, 92¼; '67s, 92; 10-40s, 88½.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Rentes, 56f 72c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 28.—Bonds, '62, 95¼@95⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.—Evening.—Cotton—Dull; middling uplands, 11¼@11½d; Orleans, 11½d. Sales 12,000; speculation and export, 2,000. Red winter wheat, 11s 9d@12s. Flour, 26@27s. Corn, 28s 6d. Pork, 57s 6d. Cheese, 70s. Cumberland middles, 32s; short ribs, 33s.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Feb. 28.—Cattle—Receipts 1,792, making the supply since Friday 345 cars, against 552 for last week. The market was active; prices ¼c less than last week for common and ½c less for good. Sales: 154 Canada steers, av 76 to 1,348 lbs, $4.30@5.38; 15 Canada oxen, 1,328 lbs, $5.00; 36 Iowa steers, av 1,038 to 1,118 lbs, $5.25@5.50; 167 Indiana steers, av 1,185 to 1,570 lbs, $5.62½@7.00; 118 Illinois steers, av 1,048 to 1,543 lbs, $5.25@6.75; 93 steers, av 1,327 lbs, on private terms; 70 Ohio steers, av 1,196 to 1,494 lbs, $5.25@6.25; 31 Missouri steers, av 1,255 lbs, $5.37½; 32 Texas steers, av 1,060 lbs, $4.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,385, making supply since Friday 15,312, against 14,964 last week. Market firm and steady at an advance of ½c on Western over last week. Canada rather dull, being out of season, and ½c less than last week. Sales of 470 Ohio sheep, averaging, 96 lbs, at $4.90; 543 av 92 lbs, on private terms; 329 Michigan sheep, av 83 to 93 lbs, at $7.50@8.30; 270 Canada sheep and lambs, av 87 to 127 lbs, at $7.00@7.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,456; supply since Friday, 15,311, against 14,964 last week. Market quiet; buyers and sellers apart. Sales of 200 at $4.60@4.65 for light and for medium; heavy, $4.65; extra, $5.00.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The dry goods market is steady with only a moderate inquiry for staple cottons, while worsted and woollen shawls and ladies' dress goods are in improved request at relatively low rates as compared with prices of wool and yarns. Worsted and alpaca braids are in improved demand and the prices of some descriptions are on the rise, while others are unchanged. All low braids have improved. Heavy brown drills firm and in moderate demand at 15½c, and heavy brown sheetings at 14½@15c for best Eastern makes while Augusta and Nashville are selling at 12½c. Conestoga brown sheetings have been advanced as follows: D 11½c, G 12½c, S 13½c, and W 14½c.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.28½; No. 2, $1.24½. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 32½c. Corn firm; No. 2, 39c. Rye firm; No. 1, 73c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand, but lower; $12.00.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 28.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 22c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firm; extra family, $7.00. Grain quiet and firm. Wheat, $1.60@1.70 from store. Corn, shelled and sacked, 52c. Oats—Prime, sacked, 30c. Rye, 90c from store.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, round lots, held at $13.50. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7¾c; sugar cured hams, 12½c; plain, 11c. Bulk shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6¾c, packed. Lard, 9½@10c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 86c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and inactive; No. 1 red held at $1.59@1.60; No. 2, $1.50@1.51. Corn steady at 52c. Oats quiet; No. 1 State, 42c.

PETROLEUM—Refined quiet, at 21@21½c for car lots; 22@22½c for small lots; crude nominal.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm and 1c higher; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.64; amber Michigan, $1.57@1.57½; No. 2 red, $1.52@1.53. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 38½c.

HOGS—Dressed, $5.30.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and a shade lower; family $6.45@6.70. Wheat scarce, firm, and higher; $1.55@1.67. Corn dull and lower; 45@46c. Rye, oats, and barley steady.

OATS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Steady at 22c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $13.00. Lard dull and drooping; steam, 9@9½c; kettle, 9½@9¾c. Bulk meats quiet; the continued heavy shipments from New York make holders firmer; shoulders held at 4½c; sides at 6½@6¾c. Bacon held firmly; shoulders held at 5½c; sides at 7@7½c.

HOGS—Dull and a shade lower, at $4.35@4.75. Receipts, 3,400.

WHISKY—Dull and drooping; sales at 85@86c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak for low grades, and other qualities firm. Wheat firm; No. 2 Chicago, $1.36@1.37; sample lots medium fall, $1.75@1.77. Corn dull and drooping; high mixed and yellow on track, 38c; No. 2, in elevator, 40@40½c. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley firm; No. 2 at 87@88c. Rye firmer; No. 2, 84@84c.

WHISKEY—No sales.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $13.00; one lot at $13.75. Bacon easier; packed lots, clear rib, 7¾c; clear, 7¾c; shoulders, buyer March, 5¾c. Dry salt meat—Only small order trade. Lard dull at 8¾c.

HOGS—Dull; extreme range, $3.80@4.50.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, market bare. Wheat dull; red, $1.60@1.62; amber, $1.64@1.65; white, $1.75@1.90. Corn active; yellow, 66@66½c; mixed Western, 66c. Oats dull; white, 55@56c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $14.50@14.75. Lard, 9½@9¾c.

WHISKEY—Unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—Flour very active. Wheat firmer; Pennsylvania, $1.67@1.70. Corn steady; mixed Western, 63@65c. Oats firmer; Western, 51@52c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady; $14.50. Bulk meats and bacon, dull and unchanged. Hams, 12@14c. Lard steady, 9½@9¾c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—COTTON—Less active and lower; middling uplands, 23¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour heavy; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.10@6.60; common to good extra, $6.70@6.90; good to choice, $7.05@7.60; white wheat Western extra, $7.60@7.85; extra Ohio, $6.95@7.85; St. Louis, $7.00@9.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull; receipts, 10,000 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.54; winter red Western, $1.68@1.69. Rye quiet. Western, in store, 92@93c. Barley steady. Malt quiet. Corn in moderate demand; receipts, 33,000 bu; new Western mixed, afloat, 70@70½c; old and new Western mixed, 71c. Oats more active; receipts, 1,000 bu; Western in store and afloat, 53@54c; Ohio, 54@56c.

EGGS—Unsettled at 27@29c.

HOPS—Dull.

LEATHER—Rather more active; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande, 28@29c; Orinoco, 26@27c.

WOOL—Quiet; extra Ohio, 80@85c; unwashed, 50@62½c; pulled, 80@85c; Texas, 50c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 19½@21½c. Sugar firm; Cuba, 9@9½c; Havana, 9½c; fair to good refining, 9@9½c. Molasses quiet; domestic, 40@45c. Rice steady at 8@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½c; refined, 22½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork unchanged. Beef quiet; mess, 9@11c; extra, 11@13c. Hams steady at 20@26c; tierce inactive; prime mess, 16@18c; India mess, 19@21c. Dressed hogs dull at 5¾@6½c. Cut meats steady; hams, 8½@9½c; shoulders, 5½@6c. Middles quiet; long clear, 7½@7¾c; short rib, 7c. Lard more active; No. 1 to prime steam, 9½@9¾c; kettle, 9¾c.

BUTTER—Quiet at 11@32c.

CHEESE—Firm at 12@17c.

WHISKEY—Scarcely so firm at 90½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm; superfine, $6.75; XX, $7.75; XXX, $8.00@8.50. Corn firmer; mixed, 73c; white, 80c. Oats quiet at 56@57c. Bran scarce at $1.85.

HAY—Easier; prime, $29.00@30.00; choice, $31.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, $15.00. Bacon quiet and firmer, at 6@7¾@7⅞@8½c. Hams dull and lower; sugar cured, 11½c. Lard quiet; tierce, 9½c; keg, 10@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet; common, 7@7½c; fair to fully fair, 8@9½c; strictly prime, 10½c. Molasses drooping; fair fermenting, 51@53c. Coffee dull at 2@21c.

MONETARY—Sterling, bank, 20½; sight, ½ discount; gold, 110¼.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 6,000 bales; good ordinary, 21c; low middlings, 21½c; middlings, 22½c. Receipts, 6,416 bales; exports, Liverpool, 3,904 bales; Royal Russia, 1,986 bales; stock, 210,539 bales.

WHISKEY—Dull at 90c to $1.00.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Work of Mercy.—$150,000 in 3,000 cash prizes will be legally distributed, March 28, in aid of the sick and destitute at Mercy Hospital, Omaha, under the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy. Highest prize $50,000 Tickets, $3 each, or two for $5. Extraordinary inducements to clubs. For full particulars address Potter & Gardiner, Omaha, Neb.

Hope for the Despairing.—Because your hair comes away in bunches, don't despond. We guarantee that Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator will stop this calamity in three days. Nay, more, we guarantee that it will promote a full restoration of the fibres. There will be no further shedding of the hair, nor any change in its color, while you continue to use the article. Sold by all druggists.

A Work of Mercy.—$150,000 in 3,000 cash prizes will be legally distributed, March 28, in aid of the sick and destitute at Mercy Hospital, Omaha, under the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy. Highest prize, $50,000. Tickets, $3 each, or two for $5. Extraordinary inducements to clubs. For full particulars address Potter & Gardiner, Omaha, Neb.

Hair as red as the flame of a volcano, or white as the dead moss on a Florida hemlock, can be changed to a glorious brown or lustrous black, by a single application of Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Special Flavoring, Lemon, Vanilla, etc., are prepared by a practical chemist, with special regard to their strength, purity, and healthfulness.

Premature loss of the hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., N. Y.

Cristadoro's Liquid Hair Dye.

Has become celebrated throughout the entire continent of North and South America. It is really astonishing that, in a comparatively short time, it should have attained such vast and increasing popularity, sure and undeniable proof of its excellence and superiority over all other preparations of the same kind. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane.

TELEGRAPH.

... Markets.

...

Stock Market.

...

Dry Goods Market.

...

Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE. ... LOUISVILLE. ... CLEVELAND. ... TOLEDO. ... CINCINNATI. ... ST. LOUIS. ... PHILADELPHIA. ... BALTIMORE. ... NEW YORK. ... NEW ORLEANS. ...

BUSINESS NOTICES.

...of Mercy.—$150,000 in 3,000 ... will be legally distributed, March 28, ... sick and destitute at Mercy Hospital, ... the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy. ... $50,000. Tickets, $3 each, or two ... extraordinary inducements to clubs. ... culars address Potter & Gardiner.

...the Despairing.—Because your ... way in bunches, don't despond. We ... at Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigor... this calamity in three days. Nay, ... rantee that it will promote a full ... the fibres. There will be no further ... hair, nor any change in its color, ... tinue to use the article. Sold by all ...

...of Mercy.—$150,000 in 3,000 ... will be legally distributed, March 28, ... sick and destitute at Mercy Hospital, ... the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy. ... $50,000. Tickets, $3 each, or two ... extraordinary inducements to clubs. ... culars address Potter & Gardiner.

...ed as the flame of a volcano, or ... dead moss on a Florida hemlock, ... red to a glorious brown or lustrous ... single application of Hill's Instanta...

...pepsia, Indigestion, Depression ... General Debility, the Ferro-Phos... ... Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark ... the best tonic, made by Caswell, ... New York, and sold by druggists.

...'s Cream Baking Powder and ... ring, Lemon, Vanilla, etc., are pre... practical chemist, with special regard ... ngth, purity, and healthfulness.

...e loss of the hair, which is so ... may be entirely prevented by ... Burnett's Cocoaine.

...removed and the skin made ... Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured ... Co. New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

...hair dye is the best in the world— ... reliable and instantaneous; no disappoint... ... tints or disagreeable odor. ... Batchelor's hair dye produces ... black or natural brown, leaves the ... beautiful; does not contain ... ... Sold by all drug... ... 16 Bond st., New York.

...dore's Liquid Hair Dye

...celebrated throughout the entire ... and South America. It is really ... a comparatively short time, it ... each vast and increasing popularity, ... all other preparations of the same ... Manufactory, 68 Maiden-lane, N.Y.

NEW YORK.

Perfumery—Soaps, Waters, Vinegars, Sachets, Extracts, and Hair-Cosmetics.

Lenten Pleasures—Musicales, Kettle-Drums, and House-Warmings.

Art—The Union-League Reception—Gems by Bougereau, Von Bremen, Willems, Dubufe, and Others.

Literature—"Pilpay's Fables"—Three Books of Poems, and Two Novels.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

Mental philosophers tell us that, of all subtle associations of memory, none are so tenacious as those of perfumes. And it is one of the instincts of Beauty to embalm itself in a fragrant charm. "Oh, Diana, sweet goddess!" exclaims the poet, "I know that thou art near me; for I have recognized thy balmy odor."

Apart from sentiment that would incorporate with personal association an enchanting freshness like the delicious breath of flowers, there is a material value, very appreciable to the toilette, included both cosmetically and æsthetically in the art of perfumery.

The Romans, at the time when they carried luxury to its height, had a different perfume for every part of the body; and nowadays, with our pomades, and soaps, and sachet-powders, and essences, we might easily indulge the same classifying whim. At least we might choose a different fragrance for every hour of the day, and, beginning with "violet water" or joyous "rose," end with that which the Arabs say inspires dreaminess, drawn

> From timid jasmine-buds that keep
> Their odors to themselves all day,
> But, when the sunlight dies away,
> Let their delicious secret out.

TOILET-SOAPS.

First of all, in the cultivation of that virtue which has been ranked "next to godliness," soaps are necessary, and the favorites are "white glycerine," "white almond," "Dugong oil," and the "musk-scented Windsor" soap, which last belongs exclusively to the bath, and is supplemented, so far as perfume is concerned, by toilet-essences. There is also a Cretan soap, difficult to procure, "manufactured in rough, unscented bars, duly stamped, in Crete, of pure olive oil. This is so highly estimated by the initiated than an enumeration of its attributed virtues savors of superstition. One of our metropolitan *elegants*, who has "nothing else to do" than to elaborate scientifically, his superb health, takes daily three quick baths,—one cold, one warm, one hot,—all made cosmetical by this Cretan soap. It is also recommended to be swallowed in small doses as a cure for dyspepsia,—a fact to be mentioned here in illustration of a rule applicable to cosmetics given by a celebrated physician of the day, which disposes at once of all poisonous interlopers into perfumery, like ceruse, pearl-whites, metallic rouge, and lead-impregnated hair dyes:

"Never apply to your skin what you would not put into your mouth."

The choice of musk-scented soap for the bath, even by people who have not, as the Empress Josephine is said to have had, a fondness for the odor, is in accordance with an experience of perfumers which teaches them to make animal substances the basis of finest odors. Musk, civet, and ambergris, in themselves so pungent, so gross, so earthy, give, when artistically allied with fragrant contrasts, not only extraordinary durability, but a quality exquisitely ethereal. After the musk-scented soap, then come to best effect those floral essences which seem to transmit something of the bloom, as well as of the sweetness, of the blossoms that compose their precious drops.

OF TOILET WATERS,

the most used are "violet-water;" "lavender," said to sooth the nerves; "Eau de Rimmel," and the Farina Colognes, made where, from the gardens and orange-groves of Southern Europe, their ingredients may be freshly plucked.

AROMATIC VINEGARS

have had prestige this winter, because there has been some fear of contagion; consequently, for street-cars, and for nucleus places of Charities, where extremes meet, the vinaigrettes have had at least one compartment devoted to a disinfectant,—sometimes even "carbolic acid," but generally a medicinal vinegar. This is restoring the aromatic vinegars to their original use; for it is said they were invented during the great plague in Versailles, by four robbers, who, thus fortified, could rob the dead and dying, without fear of infection; from which circumstance arose the name "Vinaigre de Quatre Voleurs." Medicated sachets have also been worn upon the breast for the same purpose; as the little lockets of sweet herbs are worn abroad by Sisters of Charity.

FOR MOUCHOIR-EXTRACTS,

the most fashionable are "Moss-Rose," "Wood-Violet," "Chinese," and "Indian;" and the rage just now is for the perfumery of Rimmel,—partly, perhaps, for the elegant manner in which it is presented, and for a certain æsthetic charm, too,—in preference to the that of Lubin, Atchison, or Coudray.

COSMETICS FOR THE HAIR.

Concerning cosmetics for the hair, Dr. Nichols, in his "Fireside Science," now published by Hurd & Houghton,—a book which has already reached an unprecedented sale, owing to the lucid, brief, and useful manner in which it presents the chemistry and philosophy of familiar things, gives some practical hints, in a chapter entitled "The Human Hair."

But, before copying for you the Doctor's beneficial formulas, let me repeat a description given to me by a lady recently returned from Europe. She had occasion there to admire the beautiful hair of one of the most graceful of European Princesses, which, indeed, attracted attention at the opera and other entertainments, not only for its superb length, allowing it to be arranged in the most elaborate manner, but for its two colors—a lustrous darkness which extends for the length of a yard, and then a gradual brightening to the sunniest red. An inquiry ascertained that the only cosmetic used for this wonderful hair—the most prized coronet of a crowned head—is cold water. Its lustre, however, may be considered educational; for it is the result of "brushing" for five hours every day.

The approved formula of Dr. Nichols, who exposes with severity the poisons used for the hair, is "pure, fresh castor-oil, two ounces, and Cologne spirit (95 per cent), sixteen ounces." He also mentions as very good "four ounces of pure, dense glycerine, in twelve ounces of rose-water." And, it may be added, for the benefit of "bonnie brown hair,"—at this moment preferred to golden,—that a mixture of glycerine and lime-juice preserves that bright tint which gives to brown hair the sunny depth that aluminum gives to bronze. The lime-juice, too, has a refreshing odor.

But, you will say, there should be no perfume for Lent but the "odor of sanctity." And yet, no. Never has it seemed so hard to relinquish gayety. Even that crowded day,—culminating a series of fatigues by demanding the fashionable presence of eight grand receptions; a Valentine party; the Church Music concert, with programme of Mozart's Requiem, and Lurline, too exclusively elegant in audience to be omitted; and the Ladies' Reception at the Union League,—all transpiring brilliantly regardless of an accompaniment of wild thunder-storm and hail,—did not succeed in thoroughly satisfying and tiring out everybody. Already, days' entertainments are planned for Easter holidays; there are plenty of receptions and weddings among people of dissenting creed, and some strictly-authorized Lenten pleasures.

LENTEN PLEASURES.

These Lenten pleasures are chiefly of the order *musicale*. Even the Saturday afternoon "kettle-drums" have an harmonic ring. Two distinguished *musicales*, with both amateur and professional performers, occur this week,—Mrs. Dunlap's and Mrs. Wolfe's, at hours "from 3 to 6," and "music at 9." And there is—enviable *par excellence*—a *musicale* comprising such admired and sedulously accomplished amateurs as Mrs. Howland, Miss Thorne, and Mrs. D'Oremieux, and others, just nine in number, with the privilege to each of one invited guest, making a lunch-party of eighteen, with quite ravishing accompaniments in the way of "concord of sweet sounds."

Then there has been a house-warming,—in Brooklyn, to be sure,—but too brilliant and too *fragrant* an affair to pass unnoticed. To say nothing of the music, and the supper which included the horizon-lines of *la cuisine*, the floral decorations made the evening memorable. Superb bronzes, unique vases of Cloisonne enamel, jeweled candelabras and clocks whose facial wheels had spokes of antique jasper and carnelian,—all were removed to make way for flowers. A floral garment, a shroud of roses and lilies, dropped curtains of perfume from ceiling to floor; and one was either lost, according to bent of mind, in a dream of deliciousness, or a labyrinth of arithmetic, commencing with "If one sprig of lily of the valley cost twenty cents, how much does a roomful cost?" and ending with hopeless calculi of carnations and logarithms of roses.

ART.

Lenten picture-galleries, too, give us no reason to sigh for other worlds to conquer. Avery's collection, the Somerville Gallery, water-colors at the Academy, and the first fruits of our Metropolitan Museum of Art, are all waiting to be "done." Meanwhile the most charming collection was at the reception of the Union League.

In itself, the entertainment was a beautiful one,—the interior of this famous club-house having an individual aptitude for rendering an assembly altogether graceful, not rivalled even by Delmonico's. The guests were received in the library, the billiard-room was devoted to the supper; the theatre to dancing, with lovely floral decorations around the stage; the drawing-rooms and halls were conspicuous for costume and conversation, and the picture-gallery was filled with choice contributions.

The gems were two pictures sent by Mr. Morgan,—a Bougereau, entitled "The Little Nurse," in the best manner of this artist, and *illumined*, as one might say, by the vital flesh-tints of childhood; and "Industry," a little girl knitting, with her feet on one of the well-known peasant-chairs, and her sweet face in the equally well-known white light of Meyer von Bremen. And two pictures sent by Mr. Stuart,—"The Convalescent," by Willems,—characteristic in composure of emotional expression, and consummate white satin; and "The Circassian Girl,"—a life-size, by Dubufe,—a beautiful, violet-eyed woman, with red coral branches in her hair, answering the coral of her smiling lips, through which the white teeth glistened. What a contrast to Elihu Vedder's "Circassian Girl," which happened just opposite, hooded in a pale shroud, like the Cenci, and looking with cloud dimmed eyes out of a world of homesick pain.

Much-admired, too, was a picture sent by Mr. Avery, "The Normandy Girl," who, with her quaint white cap, and purple vestment, and delicate blonde face, reminded one of the Snowdrop and Crocus. And, facing the gallery's length, were four paintings by George Hall,—Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, imaged in still life,—a luxury of Color.

LITERATURE.

Of new books, with promise of more to come, we have already enough to keep us reading until Easter.

From Hurd & Houghton, with the "Fireside Science," comes quite a bouquet of verse and romance; a new edition of "Pilpay's Fables,"—a translation from the Arabic of fourteen rules for a good Prince, with exemplifying fables that spring ingeniously one out of another, like those magical eggs of porcelain that unfold a gradation from the ostrich egg to the humming-bird's; or a Japanese top that sets a hundred minor tops to whirling. A new edition, too, very prettily bound, of the already favorably noticed "Stories of Old English Poetry," by Abby Sage Richardson; and two volumes of poems,—one a little, black-bound book, like a Lenten missal,—the poems of Celia Thaxter,—offspring, it is said, of a residence on the Isle of Shoals, and full of delicate discernment of Nature's seaside and garden aspect, but without the passionate rhythm that accords with Ocean. The poems abound in lines of dainty pencilling, such as appears in these verses to the Morning-Glories, in a poem entitled "Before Sunrise:"

> Oh, bells of triumph! delicate trumpets thrown
> Heavenward and earthward, turned east, west, north, south,
> In lavish beauty, who through you has blown
> This sweet cheer of the morning with calm mouth?
>
> 'Tis God who breathes the triumph; He who wrought
> The tender curves, and laid the tints divine
> Along the lonely lines; the Eternal Thought
> That troubles all our lives with wise design.

The poems of William Henry Burleigh are prefaced by a spirited portrait, and a sketch of his noble and self-sacrificing life. They are classified as "Miscellaneous," "Voices of the Years," "With Nature," "Songs of Love and Home," "Songs of Freedom and Fatherland," and "Faith and Aspiration;" and they are all pervaded by a manly, unselfish, and heroic spirit. For sweetness of heart may be particularly noted the little poem, "Married;" and, for sympathetic animation, the "Rhyme of the Cable." But, in all, the spirit of the man moves superior to the verse; and, to use his own words,

> For though the roses fade, not thus shall part
> The fragrance of thy kindness from my heart.

Then we have two remarkable novels,—"The Mystery of Orcival," by Emile Gaboriau, published by Holt & Williams; and "Two Family Mothers," by Marie Sophie Schwartz, translated from the Swedish by Selma Borg and Marie A. Brown, and published by Lee & Shepard.

"The Two Mothers" is by a very celebrated Swedish writer, and reaches us with a tribute from Nilsson, in the form of a note of gratitude to the translator, expressed in the pretty foreign-English, that offers "liveliest felicitations for having chosen an author of so immense merit to introduce to the American public."

The novel, with all that local coloring which gives such charm to Swedish novels, has a motive based upon a problem of social equality. One mother is of noble birth, and would sacrifice the very life blood of her children to achieve her ideal of enviable distinction; and the other mother is a refined and loving-hearted daughter of the people, who, in the end, is rewarded for her modesty by the brilliant and happy fate of her daughter. The plot interweaves a number of love-stories, and, indeed, opens the doors and enters the secret chambers of Swedish homes. The book, only just published, has been seized eagerly.

"The Mystery of Orcival" was, by a singular chance, delayed in publication until the public mind was just in the excited state most ready to receive it. It is a story of love and jealousy, and murder, and nameless crime. In it one sees mirrored all that tragedy which, a few weeks ago, darkening our journals with a cloud, forced itself upon the most unwilling eyes. The scene of the novel is laid in France, among characters of the nobility; and a detective tracks its secrets as photography and as determinate as print, reproduces, under fictitious circumstances, the same passions with which we have been brought recently "face to face." It is written in the most exciting manner, and it casts a lightning glance, that can never be forgotten, upon the baseness of ingratitude, and brings before us the picture of a woman who reminds us of the character of Lady Macbeth before, grief-stricken into womanliness, she touches our pity with the anguished sigh:

> All the perfumes of Arabia
> Cannot sweeten this little hand.

FANCHON.

THE EAST SHORE OF MICHIGAN.

Statistics of the Lumber, Lath, Shingle, Timber, and Salt Product of the Saginaw Valley and Lake Huron Shore for 1871.

From the East Saginaw Courier.

We give below a comparative statement of lumber and salt manufactured during the past 11 years, in the territory which we have included in the Saginaw Valley, namely, the Saginaw River, three miles at St. Charles, one at Kawkawlin, and four at Midland:

	Lumber, feet.	Salt, barrels.
1860		4,000
1861		125,000
1862		243,000
1863	133,500,000	466,356
1864	215,000,000	529,073
1865	250,639,340	477,200
1866	349,767,884	407,997
1867	423,963,190	474,721
1868	457,396,225	555,690
1869	523,500,830	598,873
1870	576,726,606	646,516
1871	529,682,878	755,015

Lumber manufacture on the "Shore," between the north of the Saginaw River and Cheboygan, which properly comes into the above calculation is an important item of the product of the counties enumerated, and aggregates as follows for the years given:

	Feet.
1866	70,000,000
1867	84,995,772
1868	94,887,313
1869	117,815,333
1870	127,728,555
1871	137,900,000

Adding the last year's product of the "Shore" to that of the Saginaw Valley, as given in the large table, we have a gross product of 667,582,878 feet of lumber, which, with auxiliary products of shingles, lath, and pickets would give, at fair market rates, an aggregate valuation, for the product of 1871, of $15,000,000.

The month of October of 1871 will be ever memorable, not only in connection with the terrible fires which decimated one of the fairest cities of the West, but as well in connection with the destruction of vast forests of pine timber throughout this and the neighboring State of Wisconsin. In the territory tributary to the Saginaw Valley the effect of fires was most disastrous and widely spread. Commencing at a point on Lake Huron near Lexington, a line drawn across Sanilac, Lapeer, and Genesee Counties to the south line of Saginaw County, thence in a northwesterly direction across the State to the north line of Oceana County, will mark the southern limits of the destructive fire, while all the country north of this line and east of the Saginaw Bay, was involved in the conflagration. On the west side of the bay a line drawn from the north line of Bay County west to and including Manistee County, and embracing all the territory south to the first given line will give the reader a very good idea of the amount of land burned over. According to the closest estimates which can be made, an amount of pine timber equal to five years' cut of the valley has been destroyed, in round numbers *four thousand million* of feet. Of this vast quantity, no doubt a large amount, variously estimated at from three hundred to five hundred million feet, have been watered during the present winter and will be saved. The balance of the timber will, no doubt, be attacked by the insect whose destructive effects are always manifested in "down timber," and, while available for coarse timber or building purposes, will be worthless for the nicer work to which our lumber is applied, its distance from streams rendering it in its depreciated value, nearly worthless. The loss in the coarser timber, particularly hemlock, the value of which is but now beginning to be appreciated, is beyond computation.

The following is a summary of the mills of the Saginaw Valley proper, their capacity, value, etc., etc.

Total number of mills	81
Total number of muley saws	58
Total number of circular saws	88
Total number of gang saws	52
Total number of saws	193
Capacity of mills	701,000,000
Lumber cut in 1871	529,682,878
Capital invested	$4,258,000
On hand unsold	42,025,511
On dock sold	33,578,000
Logs in boom	11,969,284
Men employed	5,148
Lath cut	62,850,000
Lath on hand	5,833,950
Pickets cut	576,510

The following is a comparative statement of shingles manufactured during the past 5 years:

1867	95,983,000
1868	101,101,000
1869	119,345,000
1870	174,480,000
1871	187,691,000

with a proportionate increase in capital, and number of men employed. The following is a summary of the shingle business, capacity, etc.:

Shingles made in 1871	187,691,500
Shingles on hand	5,577,000
Capital invested	$429,000
Men employed	691

The oak timber trade of the Saginaw district, already large, is growing rapidly, and within a very few years will be scarcely less important than pine. Our oak timber goes principally to Tonawanda and Quebec. That which goes to Quebec is mostly shipped to Europe and all parts of the world. Prior to 1869, but little was done in the way of getting out oak timber here. Since then the following amounts have been got out and shipped:

	Cubic feet.
1869	763,000
1870	1,106,000
1871	1,982,000

There was also got out and shipped 1,298,500 cubic feet of long pine for spars.

The stave trade last year (1871) shows a falling off from the previous year, owing to an over stock in Eastern markets, occasioned by the late war in Europe, and the difficulties in Cuba and the West Indies. The shipments of staves from the Saginaw River and Sebewaing for the seasons named were as follows:

1860 to 1865 inclusive	3,000,000
1866	3,300,000
1867	4,919,060
1868	5,991,958
1869	3,720,000
1870	5,698,616
1871	3,830,000

The following is a summary of the statistics of the stave business:

Staves made in 1871	13,538,437
Heading made, sets	1,555,234
Hoops purchased	20,125,000

In this amount is included 12,500,000 hoops, which were shipped from the river to other markets. There was at the close of the year in hands of manufacturers 2,173,240 staves.

The following are the statistics of the salt business:

Salt manufactured in 1871	755,015
Salt on hand	108,231
Capital invested	$2,041,000
Number of blocks	116
Number of covers	3,633
Number of kettles	3,923
Number of grainers	129
Men employed	891
Number of wells	87

This does not include the amount manufactured at Port Austin and Mt. Clemens.

From the report of the State Salt Inspector we take the following comparative statement of salt inspected during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Fine salt, brls	513,989	568,326	655,924
Packers'	12,918	17,862	14,677
Solar	15,264	15,507	37,645
Second quality	19,117	19,559	19,940
Refuse	8,370	7,618	4,262
Total	569,658	628,979	732,437

The tables giving the product of lumber and shingles manufactured at the various points on the bay and lake coast, between the mouth of Saginaw River and Cheboygan, indicate an increase in both of these items as compared with the previous year:

Number of saws	81
Capital invested	$1,444,000
Lumber made in 1871, feet	134,400,000
Lumber on hand	9,136,000
Men employed	1,042
Lath cut	17,084,000
Lath on hand	8,000
Logs in boom, feet	5,234,000

In the way of shingles, the Shore has a manufacturing capacity of about 150,000,000 per season, but in this branch, the shortness of the log crop had its effect, as well as with the saw mills. In 1870 the Shore mills turned out 89,800,000 shingles, and in 1871, 88,582,000, showing a slight decrease. The other statistics are as follows:

Shingles on hand	770,000
Men employed	298
Capital invested	$1,490,000

MR. SPURGEON ON A TOUR.

He Describes What He Saw in Italy.

One of the most amusing columns in the London *Daily News*, lately, was that devoted to a lecture by the celebrated Mr. Spurgeon, the Baptist preacher, about his recent visit to Rome. The parson and the Englishman are very strong in Spurgeon, and so we are not surprised to hear him advising his hearers, *apropos* of Italian oranges, that if they wanted to get good oranges they must get them at home; there was no place in the world where they could get things as they could get them in London. Nor did the Italian cities overpower him. Genoa, he declares, is said to be a superb town, but it did not strike him in that light. But he learned one thing there—that it took three Christians to be equal to one Jew in cheating. The Tower of Pisa seemed to lean even more than the pictures of it represented, and his decided impression was that if it leaned a little more it would lean no longer. Another impression was that in all the concerns of life the straight and square style of building looked and answered the best. At Pisa, there was a splendid baptistry that evidently was never built for mere babies, any more than the Mont Cenis tunnel was built for a fly to buzz through. At Nice, he saw the women washing, and said he often wondered what it was the Italian people washed; it could not be their own clothes, for they had two suits, one to wash, another to wear. Still, washing they always were, and he had come to the conclusion that where there was a good deal of washing there was very little clean linen; just as where there was a good deal of pharisaical observance there was very little goodness or true religion.

It was at Rome, however, that Mr. Spurgeon indulged in the most extraordinary meditations, some of which we may quote: Let a man say what he would, a thrill must pass through his soul at the thought of being in Rome, that he would not experience anywhere else, except, perhaps, in Jerusalem. He had not a grain of superstition about him, but at the same time there were associations clustering around the Eternal City that must be felt by any man who had a soul at all. The Arch of Titus was a memorable thing to stand and look upon. The relief showed Titus returning from the war of Jerusalem with the golden candlesticks and trumpets, and while those things stood there it was idle for infidels to say the Book was not true. There was the plain history written in stone, and the more such discoveries were made the more would the truth of the grand old Book be confirmed. St. Peter's was a church indeed. Looked at from the outside the dome seemed squat, and it had nothing of the glory of our own St. Paul's. But it was a thing that grew upon you; it was so huge and enormous that it filled the soul with awe; you had to grow big yourselves if you would appreciate it and its excellent proportions. What shocked him was to see the statue of St. Peter there. Some people said it was the statue of Jupiter, and to that it had been replied if it was not Jupiter it was the Jew Peter, so it did not matter. The amazing thing was to see the people kissing the toe of the statue. He saw gentlemen wiping the toe with their handkerchiefs and kissing it, old women being helped to do the same, and little children lifted up to follow the example. There also was the chair in which Peter never sat, and people bowing down to do homage to it. It was in truth a big joss house; an idol shop, and nothing better. It was not the worst image house in Rome, but it was bad enough, and whatever might be said of those who turned to and professed the Catholic faith, if they were not idolaters there were no idolaters on earth.

The Capuchins appeared to have nothing to do but polish up the bones of their friends who had died. It was said there was no bad smell from the skeletons and bones upon which they worked, and which were visible in various forms; but in his nostrils there was a stink—a definite stink. He spoke Saxon, and that was the fact. What an uncommonly queer way these monks had of spending their lives! Some of them at the time of his visit were making a most awful noise; he thought he should like to have been their superior; he would have prescribed one penance—wash, wash, wash. In a dungeon where Paul and Peter were said to have been confined, they showed him what was supposed to be the impression of Peter's face when pushed violently against the wall by the goaler. It was a curious thing, however, that while the marks of Peter's feet in [illegible] outside of Rome where those another place [illegible] feet high, the imprint of of a man at least 12 [illegible] in the dungeon was that his nose and [illegible] than himself. It wanted, in of a man no bigger than [illegible] sense to swallow the fact, much faith and [illegible] stories told one in how many of the pretty stories [illegible] Rome.

While in Rome Mr. Spurgeon preached in the Presbyterian Free Church, where there was a crowded house, and is said to have said and done some very strange things. Those present who knew anything of the forms of dissenting worship did not appear to think so, he said; he did nothing remarkable, but preached there the same as he did at home. In commenting upon the famous pictures in the Vatican, he said that although they were by Raphaelle and Michael Angelo,—it was all somehow liked the copies which the young people were making almost as well as the dim originals. He spoke next of the Ghetto, and the barbarities formerly inflicted there by the Jews. How was it possible with so Jew could be converted to Popery was demuch idolatry around him? What Mary's clared to be a bottle of the Virgin milk was worshipped and adored. Indeed any beastliness would do for a god in Rome. The Egyptians worshipped onions; but these men, with their bones, scraps of hair, and the like, worshipped that which might have manured the onions. He wondered how humanity could have fallen so low. The only relic he brought away from Rome was the piece of wax candle he had used in the catacombs.

These utterances will be nuts and raisins to Matthew Arnold, who will take them as a text for another of his pungent discourses on the British Philistine. They show exactly where Mr. Spurgeon stands as a man and a *connoisseur*, but there is a rude truth in some of them which makes them something more than laughable.

—A memorial tablet for the Rev. Merelle Fowler and family, who were among the victims of the Vanderbilt holocaust at New Hamburgh, has been placed in the Episcopal Church at New London.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 28.

In the local money market business continues only moderately active. The supply of funds is fair, and all borrowers on good collaterals get money without difficulty.

In New York the money market seems to be gradually becoming more active, and there are yet some apprehensions of the rumored lock-up of currency by the bears to depress stocks.

Exchange in this city was sold between banks at 50c per $1,000 discount. At the counter bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

The effects of the destruction of goods by the fire in this city are shown in the increase of imports at New York. The *Times* of that city calls attention to the fact that the receipts for customs for the five business days ending Feb. 24 were nearly *five millions* in *gold*—a larger sum than was ever paid for customs at the port of New York for any whole week. This amount of duties collected represents goods imported to the value of over $12,000,000. The proportion which this volume of imports bears to the usual average volume for the year, may be approximately estimated from the fact that the total volume of imports of goods, both free and dutiable, at all the ports of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, was $518,759,518, whereas the present volume of imports at New York is at the rate of over $800,000,000 of dutiable goods alone, and at only one port. Just about half of the total imports of foreign goods into the United States, come through the port of New York, and it is probable that (except teas) nearly all the goods that would come to replace those destroyed in the fire here, would come either through that port or direct to Chicago. Allowance is, of course, to be made for the fact that this is the time of year when imports would be largest anyhow, in preparation for the spring trade, but the increase is so much larger than usual, that it is apparent the deficiency caused by the fire in this city is the principal reason that our present volume of foreign imports is, for the present, double the average of what it has been during any previous year.

THE TARIFF ON TEA AND COFFEE

is 15 cents per pound on the former and 3 cents per pound on the latter. Should the bill now pending in Congress, to repeal both these imposts, pass, and take effect at once, it would, of course, cause an immediate decline in the price of those articles equal to the amount of the duty removed, hence the petition to Congress, of the importers and grocers of New York to grant ninety days' time between the date of the act and the date at which it shall take effect if passed. The total duty paid on these two articles during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, was $10,969,098 on coffee, and $8,322,994 on tea, facts which serve to show the importance of the proposed repeal. If the bill passes it is probable it would not go into effect for six months, and the present aspect of affairs in Congress favors the probability that no final vote will be attained on the bill for a month or two yet, so that at the soonest it would be next fall before the effect of the reduction of the tariff would be felt on prices.

THE EFFECTS OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The bluster of England in regard to the anticipated claim of the United States for consequential damages besides the direct damages done by the Alabama and other rebel cruisers, has already cost English capitalists as much as would have paid all that the United States will probably claim. The London *Economist* says that the loss in the value of all kinds of securities held by English capitalists, and the immense decline in the value of stocks of English railways has amounted to tens of millions of pounds. The shadow of the Alabama claims fell upon the English railway stock market when it was in a peculiar condition. The earnings of the roads had been good, and the prices of the stocks had been run up until there was a general impression that they were too high, and it was anticipated there must be something of a decline. The threatening aspect of the Alabama claims sent prices down with a run, and it is estimated that besides the speculators many legitimate purchasers have suffered largely. Even the decline in American securities fell more heavily on European than American capitalists, and show that England's financial supremacy in the commercial world is to some extent also her principal element of weakness.

The *Economist* prints the following table showing the decline of railroad stocks and foreign government loans caused in the London market by the Alabama claims:

	Highest price at beginning of year.	Lowest price.	Fall.
Southwestern A	91½	73½ [xd	15½
Great Western	187	105	14
Northeastern consols	119	175	12
Northwestern	160	152	8
Great Northern A	170	156	14
Midland	150	138	12
Lancashire and Yorkshire	165	154	11
Caledonian	124	114	10
Brighton	78	77 xa	1
Chatham Ordinary	28	26	2
Great Eastern	52	46	6
Turkish 5 per cent, 1865	51½	47	4
Turkish 6 per cent, 1865	65½	61	4
Egyptian 7 per cent, 1868	87½	80½	7
French national defence	98½	97½	1
French 5 per cent loan	9½ pm.	8	1
Italian 5 per cent, 1861	66½	64½	2
Spanish 3 per cent	32	30½	1½
Hungarian scrip	2 pm.	2 d's.	4
Russian 5 per cent, 1870	90½	89½ xd.	1
Russian 5 per cent, 1871	92½	91½	1
Argentine 6 per cent, 1868	95½	93	2½
Belgian 5 per cent, 1865	97½	94	3½
United States 5-20, 1867 issue	93½	91½	2
United States 5 per cent funded loan	90½	87½	3
United States 10-40s	92	88	4

A IOWA BANKER IN NEW YORK.

One of the most successful and favorably-known bankers of the West, Mr. B. F. Allen, of Iowa, has allied himself with other prominent capitalists of New York in establishing in that city a banking house, which will make Western business a specialty. Mr. Allen, who is too well known to need any introduction to the Western public, has, perhaps, as comprehensive a knowledge of the business of the West as any man in it, a knowledge which can not fail to be of immense value, not only in securing Western business, but in selecting the best of Western, county, town, and railroad bonds to offer to Eastern investors. The negotiation of Western securities in the Eastern money markets is a business that is increasing more rapidly than almost any other branch of finances; and, while the rates of interest on them are large inducements to Eastern capitalists, it requires some one who has a practical knowledge of Western business to select such as are good investments from those that are not. Mr. Allen is to be associated with Messrs. W. A. Stephens and H. Blennerhassett, formerly of the New York house of Geo. Opyke & Co. The card of the new house will be found in our advertising columns.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations for buying and selling in this market this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of 81	115½	115½@115½
U. S. 5-20s of '62	111½	111½@111½
U. S. 5-20s of '64	111	111½@111½
U. S. 5-20s of '65	111½	111½@111½
U. S. 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	110½	110½@110½
U. S. 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	111½	111½@111½
U. S. 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	112½	112½@112½
10-40s	110	110½@110½
U. S. currency 6s	113½	114 @114½
U. S. 5s, new	108½	
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100&int.
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Gold Exchange		110½
Sterling Exchange		109½@110½
Gold and Gold Coupons	109½	110
Land Warrants, 160s	175	185
Land Warrants, 120s	132	142
Agricultural College Land Scrip		173—175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Gold weak 110½@110½. Loans were from 3 to 7 per cent gold for carrying. Clearings $33,500,000.

Governments from ½ to ¾c lower, closing steady at the lowest prices.

Stocks lower; Erie advanced in sympathy with London prices, but subsequently declined. Western Union, St. Paul, Wabash, and Ohios all fell off. St. Joseph declined to 88. Money continues very scarce, loaning from 1-32 to 1-16 per day. This scarcity is causing much uneasiness in regard to the banks, which are in an unfavorable condition, and having little or no surplus reserve over the amount required by law, and for the next six weeks the drain on them will probably be heavy, as is generally the case this time of the year.

State bonds dull. Tennessees lower.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	115½	Coupons, '67	111½
Coupons, '62	111½	Coupons, '68	112
Coupons, '64	111½	10-40s	110½
Coupons, '65	111½	Currency 6s	114
New	110½		

State bonds:

Missouri	96½	Virginia, old	53½
Tennessee, old	66½	North Carolina, old	34½
Tennessee, new	66½	North Carolina, new	17½
Virginia, new	54		

Stocks closed:

Canton	83½	New Jersey Central	111
U. S. Telegraph	69½	St. Paul	56½
Quicksilver	39½	St. Paul preferred	77½
Adams Express	92½	Wabash	75½
Wells & Fargo Ex	73½	Wabash preferred	87
American Express	69½	Fort Wayne	97½
United States Ex	66½	Terre Haute	22
Pacific Mail	59½	Terre Haute, pref	54
New York Central	97½	Chicago & Alton	117
N. Y. Central scrip	93½	Chi. & Alton pref	118
Erie	30½	Ohio & Mississippi	44½
Erie preferred	56	Cin., Col. & Cleve	90
Harlem	119½	Chicago, B. & Q	135
Harlem preferred	125	Lake Shore	92
Reading	113½	Indiana Central	29½
Michigan Central	117½	Illinois Central	134
Pittsburgh	90½	Union Pacific	36½
Northwestern	77	Union Pacific bonds	91½
Northwestern pref	91	Cen. Pacific bonds	102½
Rock Island	111½		

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 28.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	4,965	2,316	3,648	1,023
Wheat, bu	4,800	11,250	1,787	
Corn, bu	67,303	9,570	21,478	1,351
Oats, bu	18,255	6,080	15,712	700
Rye, bu	1,530	850	764	
Barley, bu	5,360	1,550	4,222	400
Grass seeds, lbs	193,879	37,618	236,988	69,099
Flax seed, lbs				
Broom Corn, lbs	40,480	60,439	10,300	30,530
Cured meats, lbs	136,998	76,714	1146,627	571,850
Beef, brls	65			
Pork, brls	687	1,006	137	303
Lard, lbs	74,300	3,894	495,598	97,350
Tallow, lbs	12,870	5,970		60,990
Butter, lbs	32,066	23,740	6,770	58,709
Dressed hogs, No	3,114	1,497	1,478	398
Live hogs, No	10,139	4,939	6,665	1,684
Cattle, No	2,103	2,578	768	1,198
Sheep, No	638	1,461		281
Hides, lbs	133,000	81,890	90,880	25,978
Highwines, brls	400	316	280	224
Wool, lbs	40,083	11,700	3,473	19,290
Potatoes, bu	1,345	771		
Lumber, m	590	155	491	1,399
Shingles, m	1,480	1,950	1,014	1,419
Lath, m	80		100	48
Salt, brls	640		1,012	450

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 100 bu oats, 655 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 3 cars wheat, 36 cars corn, 2 cars oats, 3 cars barley. Total, 27 cars, or 10,000 bu.

The leading articles were moderately active to-day, with little change in prices of grain and an easier feeling in provisions. The street markets were much more active than usual.

The Board of Trade to-day tabled the motion to hold an extra session at 3½ o'clock each afternoon (except Sunday), to deal in produce, gold, stocks, bonds, &c., on call. A motion to amend by limiting the call to the leading grades of produce was also vetoed, though a large minority voted against tabling. There was some talk about an independent organization, but it is not probable that anything serious will come of it.

Dressed hogs were in rather better demand to-day and a shade firmer, in sympathy with live, though the weather is not very favorable for shipment, and there are not many packers anxious to take hold. A total of 1,193 head were sold, at $5.00 for soft, and $5.05@5.10 for good shipping lots.

Highwines were rather more active but weak. The market opened steady, with sales of 300 brls at 85½c, but closed easier with sale of 50 brls at 85c, and ruled firm at the inside.

Lake freights were quiet and firm at the recent advance. The schooner W B Allen was chartered at 12½c for corn to Buffalo. To Oswego 15c was asked for corn.

Provisions were less active and again weak, though hogs were quoted firmer at the Stock Yards. It was the same story as yesterday,—liberal offerings of pork, and rather less free offerings of lard, expected to be delivered on Friday, or the option of seller March. There were no buyers except to fill contracts, and the weakness even extended into meats. There are believed to be plenty of orders here for meats yet, but the dealers here are holding off for a decline, seeing that pork has dropped nearly $1.00 per brl since we noted a decline in meats. Some operators professed to anticipate greater firmness after the 1st of March, when the regular packing season will have closed, and the stocks on hand will probably be known very nearly. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $12.20; do seller April, $12.47½; do seller May, $12.65; do seller June, $12.85; prime mess, $11.50. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.70@8.75; do seller April, $8.90; do seller May, $9.00@9.05. Green meats at 3½@4c for shoulders; 5½c for short ribs; 6¼c for short clear; and 6¾@8¼c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4¼@4½c for shoulders; 5¼@5½c for rough sides; 5⅞@6c for short ribs; 6⅛@6¼ for short clear. Boxed meats ¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6@6¼c. Sweet pickled hams, 8¼@9¼c. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs; 7½c for short clear; and 11c for hams. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, 10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $23.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller March, or cash, at $12.30; 9,600 brl do do at $12.25; 100 brls do at $12.22½; 200 brls do at $12.30; 500 brls do, seller April, at $12.50; 1,500 brls do at $12.47½; 500 brls do at $12.45; 500 brls do, seller May, at $12.75; 500 brls do at $12.70; 500 brls do at $12.67½; 500 brls do at $12.70; 300 tcs lard, cash or seller March, at $8.75; 500 tcs do at $8.72½; 2,000 tcs do at $8.70; 500 tcs do, seller May, at $9.05; 750 tcs do at 9.00; 20,000 lbs green rough sides at 5½c; 40,000 lbs clear rib bacon at 7½c packed; 3 brls white grease at 7c.

Flour was in active demand, but rather quiet perforce, for the reason that there is but little here on sale. It is stated as probable that an order for 10,000 brls could scarcely be filled from the stocks on hand. Hence holders were strong in their views, especially as New York was quoted firmer to-day. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras at $7.50; 50 brls spring extras at $7.25; 50 brls do at $6.75; 700 brls at $6.50; 300 brls do at $6.25; 150 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.60; 500 brls on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $5.00; 100 brls rye flour at $4.25. Total, 2,250 brls. Also, 10 tons middling at $23.00; 10 tons bran at $16.50; 10 tons do at $16.25, and 10 tons do at $16.00, all on track.

Wheat was firmer than yesterday, and more active, at about the same range of prices, recovering from the extreme weakness of last evening under the receipt of reports of a firmer feeling in Liverpool. New York was reported dull and inactive, but that made no difference here to-day. The New York weakness was telegraphed here late yesterday, and besides, it was understood that the inactivity on the seaboard was due to the lack of freight room. It is stated by some that there is really a good order demand in New York lying back till vessel room can be procured by the shippers. There is also a better demand here for milling at Chicago and points in States adjacent to Illinois, and full prices are willingly paid for all sample wheat offered. To-day the short interest filled in freely. The market for seller March or cash No. 2 spring opened at $1.24, declined to $1.24½, improved to $1.25, and closed at $1.24½. Seller last half do sold at $1.25@1.26; seller April at $1.26@1.27, closing at $1.26½. Seller May sold at $1.30@1.31, and seller June at $1.32. No. 3 spring was nominal at $1.15@1.17, the outside for strictly fresh receipts. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring (strictly fresh receipts) at $1.31; 800 bu No. 2 spring (strictly fresh) at $1.25½; 25,000 bu do at $1.25; 15,000 bu do at $1.24½; 15,800 bu do at $1.24½; 5,000 bu do at $1.24¼; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.09; 400 bu do at $1.08. Total, 62,800 bu.

Corn was also more active, and firm at about the same range as yesterday, but with the principal inquiry for the more deferred options, there being comparatively little trading for any month before May, while some were straining their speculative vision as far ahead as August. Liverpool was quoted firmer, and New York was also firm, under a good demand, while a great many outside orders seemed to be on our market for summer delivery. Seller March opened at 38½c, and advanced to 39½c at the close. Seller April sold at 39½@39¾c; seller May sold at 43@43½c; seller June at 43@43½c, and seller July at 44@44½c, and closing firm at the outside. Seller August was quoted at 44½@44¾c. Cash sales were reported of 35,000 bu No. 2 at 39½c; 88,000 bu do at 39c; 5,800 bu do at 38½c; 2,800 bu at 37c on track. Total, 141,600 bu.

Oats were more active, at yesterday's quotations, the decline having brought out a few buyers. Seller March, or regular No. 2, sold at 31½@31¾c; seller April at 32½@32¾c, and seller May at 35@35½c. Rejected quoted at 29c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu at 31½c; 1,800 bu strictly fresh receipts at 32c, and 500 bu by sample at 34½c. Total, 4,000 bu.

Rye was dull and ½c lower, buyers holding off till holders freely offered regular at 73c and seller March at 73½c. Fresh receipts of No. 2 were quoted at 74c. Cash sales were restricted to 400 bu at 76c, and 800 bu at 75c, both by sample on track.

Barley was dull, and again easier, there being no buyers except for sample lots, which meet with ready sale. No. 2 is quotable at 58@58½c for regular, 59c seller March, and 59@59½c seller April. No. 3 quoted at 50@52c, and rejected 41@44c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 (Central) at 59c; 400 bu by sample at 68c; 400 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 58c; and 400 bu do at 52c. Total, 3,200 bu.

The (London) *Export Mercantile Advertiser* says:

The value of the foreign wheat imported into the United Kingdom last year was very considerable, amounting to £23,945,630 as compared with £16,264,027 in 1870, and £19,515,758 in 1869. In 1868 the corresponding total, however, was £21,062,353, and in 1867 £24,985,000. In 1862, also, wheat was imported to the value of £23,203,000: but, with the exception of 1867, foreign wheat appears to have been imported into the United Kingdom to a greater value than in any preceding twelve months. In last year's total, Russian wheat realized £8,940,597 against £5,117,392 in 1870, and £4,518,108 in 1869.

Peter Wright & Sons, of Philadelphia, say:

Receipts of refined petroleum from Pittsburgh are coming forward more freely, and the stock now warehoused here is in excess of the tonnage under charter, which has not been the case previously for some months past. The few transactions reported in future deliveries were mostly of a speculative character, both upon part of buyer and seller. We annex quotations for the various deliveries, although beyond March it is difficult to give accurate figures. It is now intimated that the contemplated advance in railroad freights on petroleum, referred to in our last, is only a part of a thoroughly concerted effort to allay the chief petroleum refining interests of Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York, with those of the railroads connected with points indicated or traversing the oil producing districts. The object of the above combination of interests is understood to be two-fold—first to do away, in a great measure, with the excessive and undue competition as now existing between the refining interests, by reason of there being a greater refining capacity than is called for or justified by the existing petroleum consuming requirements of the world. Secondly—to avoid the hitherto undue competition between the various railroad companies transporting oil to the seaboard, by fixing a uniform rate of freight, which it is *thought* can be adhered to by some such arrangement as guaranteeing to *each* road certain percentages of the profits of the aggregate amount of oil transported, whether the particular line carries it or not. It is also asserted that a prominent feature of the combination will be to limit the production of refined petroleum to such amounts as may serve to, in a measure, do away with the serious periodical depressions in the article. It is also to be expected that, desiring to curtail the production of refined petroleum in this country, the railroads will not offer any *additional* facilities for exportation of the crude article. The combination referred to is understood to embrace a majority of the most prominent manufacturers of petroleum in the United States, as well as a number of the shrewdest of our railroad officials.

February, 21½@21½c; March, 22¼@22½c; April, 22¾@23c; May, 23¾@24c; June, 24½c.

Stock now here in warehouses	32,888 brls.
Quantity on board vessels not yet cleared	6,850 brls.
Total	39,738 brls.

The Detroit *Free Press* says:

It is some years since there has been as much activity in vessel property here as during the present winter. Quite a large number of vessels of all kinds have changed hands, and very good prices have been realized.

The great reason of the activity among vessel-owners is on account of the favorable prospect for the coming season of navigation. It looks now as if there will be plenty of freights, and good rates. Chicago has for two months past been running over with grain, the elevators not being able to store it all, and the greater part of the vessels there are already chartered, for their first trip, many of them having their cargoes in. The present rates are 12½ cents on corn to Buffalo. There will also be plenty of up freights to Chicago, such as building materials, especially brick, of which all that can be spared on the lower lakes will be wanted. These, with the usual up freights, will probably make good paying rates both ways. Lumber is also expected to move more freely than usual, both to Chicago and other lake ports, and although no charters have been made yet, as far as heard of, high rates are talked of. There are large quantities of staves being got out to help swell the list.

Again, it is claimed that the iron ore mines have orders for twice as much ore as last year, and vessels suitable for that trade are in active demand, at much better rates than last year. Season contracts have been made at $3 per ton from Marquette to Cleveland, where $2.25 was paid last year. To Detroit $2.50 is about the rate.

The Buffalo *Express* says:

A suit has been in progress for some days at the Erie County Circuit of the Supreme Court, Hon. George Barker presiding, the result of which is looked for with much interest by the merchants of this city doing business on the docks. It is the suit of P. S. Marsh and C. W. Sternberg, well-known commission merchants, against Thomas Wratchin, Captain of the canal-boat L. K. Cole, to recover possession of 7,900 bushels of wheat on board his boat, which is frozen up in the canal somewhere within the bounds of Herkimer County. The facts of the case are substantially as follows: In the month of November, 1871, O. L. Nims purchased of the plaintiff in this action the cargo of the bark Lottie Wolf, to arrive; the cargo consisted of 21,500 bushels of Milwaukee wheat; the price was $1.37 per bushel. After its purchase, and before its arrival, as it appears from the testimony, he procured a bill of lading for 7,900 bushels of wheat, signed by the Captain of the canal-boat L. K. Cole, from A. S. Bissell & Co., who acted in the capacity of agents for the Captain. This bill of lading was put up by Mr. Nims as security, at the Marine Bank, and the money obtained on it. Upon the arrival of the Lottie Wolf, her cargo was transferred to the Niagara Elevator, and Messrs. Marsh & Sternberg gave to A. S. Bissell & Co., at the request of Mr. Nims an order on the elevator, which reads as follows:

Niagara Elevator, deliver for canal-boat L. K. Cole, 7,900 bushels of wheat, for our account.

MARSH & STERNBERG.

The order was taken to the elevator by the Captain, and the grain delivered. The delivery was not accomplished until some time between the hours of 9 and 11 Saturday evening. On Sunday the boat left the city, and on Monday Messrs. Marsh & Sternberg sent a bill of the grain to Mr. Nims; before the bill was settled Mr. Nims suspended payment. The grain was replevined by Marsh & Sternberg on the 4th of December; they claim that there was no delivery of the grain whatever to O. L. Nims, that it was put into the boat subject to their order, and that the Captain of the boat had no right to part with the possession of it.

Inasmuch as the verdict of this suit will doubtless have a tendency to affect the mode of commercial transactions—especially relating to the giving of orders for grain—and as the results of three other suits of a similar nature depend on the decision in this, the charge will be read with much interest.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was very quiet, but a shade firmer, at $1.24 bid for seller March, and $1.26½ bid for seller April. Corn was also quiet, but a shade firmer, at 39½c seller March, and 43½c bid seller May.

Chicago Daily Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 28.

BUTTER—Only a light movement was witnessed in this article to-day, there being no very considerable demand, either on local account or for shipment. Prices were steady and unchanged. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, 23@25c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@20c; inferior to common, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Business was reported fair at former prices, the prevalent feeling being one of decided firmness. We continue to quote: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 33½c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 18½@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—No change was visible in this market. The demand continues active at the annexed range of prices: Stucco, $3.75@4.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

BEANS—Were again fairly active and very firm, the supply falling short of the demand. The following quotations were fully sustained: $1.00@1.25 for common; $1.35@2.12½ for fair to choice medium, and at $2.25@2.50 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is very quiet, but steady. We quote: Common, $80.00@75.00 ₱ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl, $140.00@180.00.

COOPERAGE—Was dull and easier on packers' goods. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30; lard tierces, $1.60@1.65; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—A fair demand existed for this staple, and the tone of the market, so far at least as prime goods were concerned, was exceedingly firm. We note a further slight advance, and quote as follows: New York factory, genuine, 17@17½c; do, imitation, 15½@16c; Western factory, 14@16c; Ohio factory, 16c.

COAL—Was steady at unchanged prices. We repeat our list: Lehigh, prepared, $12.00@12.50; Lehigh, lump, $11.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.50.

EGGS—Fresh offerings were salable at 32@33c. The supply was ample.

FRUIT—DRIED—Dealers reported a fair demand, both for foreign and domestic fruits, and the market is firm for all descriptions. We quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French, do, 14@18c; raisins, new, $4.00@3.15; blackberries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new Southern, 8@8½c; do, new Western, 8½@9c; do, new Michigan, 10@10½c.

FISH—Nothing new was developed in the fish market. Trade was active at the annexed quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—The market was quiet at former prices. We quote: Apples, from store, $4.00@4.50; cranberries, $10.00@11 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.50@6.00; oranges, Valencia, ₱ case, $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—A fair movement was witnessed both in staple and fancy goods, and the prices were quoted steady and uniform as follows:

CANDLES—Star, 18½@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 24½@25c; prime do, at 23½@24c; good, at 23@23½c; common, at 20½@22½c; O. G. Java, at 30@33c; Singapore, at 25½@41½c; Costa Rica, at 24½@25½c; Maracaibo at 24@25½c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 8@8½c; Carolina, at 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 13@13½c; A, standard, at 12½@12½c; A, No. 2, at 12@12½c; B, at 11½@12c; Extra C, at 11½@11½c; C, at 11½@11¾c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 10@10½c; New Orleans, at 9½@11½c; molasses do, at 8@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@60c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; New Orleans, at 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 21½@22c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6½c standard, at 6½@6½c; German mottled, at 7½@7½c; White Lily, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4½c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, at 10@10½c.

HAY—Was firmer, owing to light receipts, but in the absence of anything like activity in the demand, no advance was established. The following are the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.00@14.00; do, loose pressed, $13.00@13.50; prairie pressed, $9.00@10.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $11.00@12.00; prairie, loose, $8.50@9.50. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The market was firm at the quoted prices: Green salted cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 15c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 20c; dry calf, 25c; dry flint, 21@23c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price, branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—We continue to quote:

Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 1-4c
Bar iron	4 5-10@	4 7-10 rates
Heavy band	5 1-10@	5 5-10 rates
Light band	5 1-10@	5 7-10 rates
Hoop	5 8-10@	6 rates
Oval	5 1-10@	5 2-10 rates
Round and square	4 5-10@	4 7-10 rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10	5 6-10 rates
Russia iron, perfect	20	rates
Russia, No. 1, stained	18	rates
Sheet iron	5 3-4 @	6 rates
Norway railroads	7 1-2 @	8 1-2 rates
German plow steel	9	@12 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4 @12	1-2 rates
Spring and tire steel	9	@11 rates

LEATHER—Trade continues to improve and a firm tone pervades the market for all descriptions. The tendency of prices is strongly upward, and dealers do not seem anxious to increase sales at the current rates. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@36c; line city, ₱ lb 39@42c; kip, ₱ lb, 80@86c; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, ₱ ft, 26@28c; city upper, No. 2 ₱ ft, 21@17c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; collar, ₱ ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@43c; Philadelphia sole, 45@46c; harness, ₱ lb, 39@45c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1 medium, 80c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.25; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, ₱ doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—The market is active, and prices are firm at former rates. The demand is good, both on local and interior account, but the expectation of liberal receipts on the opening of navigation prevents a further advance. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	26.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	29.00@30.00
Common boards, joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	21.00@23.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.50@ 5.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	3.50@ 3.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.37½@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Remain firm, under a steady, fair demand, at the subjoined quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.00; do 12x12, $13.50; do 14x20, $14.00; do roofing, IC, $12.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 37c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; way as high as 27@28c have been obtained, but 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

NAILS—The demand was again brisk, and the market was strong at $5.00 rates: 10d to 60d per keg, $5.00; 8d per keg, $5.25; 6d per keg, $5.50; 4d per keg, $5.75; 3d per keg, $6.00; find 3d, per keg, $7.25; blue 3d, common, per keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.50.

OILS—Turpentine was off a little to-day, owing to reports of a decline East. Other oils ruled steady and unchanged. We quote: Carbon, 24½@25c; extra winter lard, 88c; No. 1, 78c; No. 2, 65@68c; linseed raw, 85c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, $1.05.

POTATOES—Were in demand at prices that have been current for a week past, or at 85@90c for common mixed, and at 95c@$1.05 for good to choice straight lots from store.

POULTRY—Was selling at about yesterday's prices, as follows: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $3.00@4.50; turkeys, do, per lb, 11@13½c; geese, do, per dozen, $8.00@11.00; do, live, $9.00@12.00; ducks, $3.00@4.50.

SALT—In fair demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.20, and diamond C, $2.40 ₱ brl.

SEEDS—Were in better request, and steady. Timothy sold at $2.75@3.10 for fair to prime; clover at $5.40@5.50; Hungarian was quoted at 95c@$1.00; millet at 95c, and flax at $1.75.

TEAS—The market was quiet and prices were easy, fair orders being filled at a concession from the quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 55@65c; good, 65@74c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35c; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 70@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; Japan gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 65@75c; good 70@75c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains steady and unchanged. We quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 85c@$1.00; choice, 75@80c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common stems, 23@25c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 80@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 55@65c.

WOOD—Prices were quoted steady as follows: Beech, $17.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.50@9.00 delivered.

WOOL—We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	67@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	60@66c
Washed, coarse	55@60c
Unwashed, fine	35@45c
Unwashed, medium	38@45c
Unwashed, coarse	35@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	70@75c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	65@70c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 5@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 8@15c less.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 28.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,573	4,019	1,129
Tuesday	2,109	10,159	638
Wednesday	2,461	10,101	2,658
Total	7,143	24,279	3,425
Same time last week	6,767	24,373	6,442
Week before last	4,150	24,092	4,506

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,713	3,214	631
Tuesday	767	6,685	
Wednesday			
Total	2,480	9,899	631

CATTLE—There was more animation in the cattle trade to-day, and prices, while not materially higher for any description of stock, were firmer all around. Buyers were numerous, all the prominent Eastern markets being liberally represented, while the attendance of city butchers and feeders was fully an average one, and the combined demand proved quite equal to the supply. The quality of the offerings was again poor, though in comparison with yesterday's receipts there was a very perceptible improvement. Rough, half-fattened lots were not so plenty, while of good to choice droves the proportion was larger, and we find the bulk of the sales to have been made at prices ranging from $4.75 upward to $5.50. The highest figure obtained was $6.12½, for a drove of 32 choice, smooth steers, averaging 1,516 pounds. Nothing sold below $3.00, and few below $3.75. Stock steers were wanted, and commanded as good prices as at any time during the present season, fair to good lots selling readily at $4.00@4.40, while in a few instances as high as $4.50@4.62½ was paid, for especially desirable lots. Butchers' stuff, embracing common to good fat cows and heifers, and common to fairish steers and fat oxen, sold all the way from $3.00@4.75—chiefly at $4.00@4.50. The market closed steady and firm with about everything sold.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.00@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.15
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.00@5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,000 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.40@4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75@3.00

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
13	medium steers	1,100	$4.62½
15	good shipping steers	1,221	5.30
17	stock steers	992	4.50
15	fat smooth steers	1,108	5.37½
33	fat smooth steers	1,268	5.60
14	fat pony steers	1,058	4.70
80	smooth steers	1,150	5.12½
17	good steers	1,289	5.20
17	good steers	1,213	5.15
32	choice shipping steers	1,516	6.12½
11	good shipping steers	1,433	5.65
16	good shipping steers	1,333	5.65
18	good shipping steers	1,299	5.65
30	butchers' stock	1,021	4.00
112	good steers	1,271	5.30
31	medium steers	1,187	4.75
18	medium steers	1,124	4.75
12	medium steers	1,126	4.65
16	oxen and steers	1,460	5.00
20	medium steers	1,178	4.90
26	medium steers	1,180	4.87½
21	good steers	1,313	5.25
32	fair steers	1,293	5.20
15	medium steers	1,106	4.75
16	good steers	1,330	5.40
14	good steers	1,350	5.40
33	good steers	1,271	5.40
16	good steers	1,151	5.25
15	good steers	1,273	5.25
15	good steers	1,209	5.30
17	good steers	1,290	5.25
32	rough thinnish steers	1,183	4.65
31	medium steers	1,252	5.12½
16	medium steers	1,164	4.70
17	good fat steers	1,333	5.60
60	choice shipping steers	1,457	6.00
17	good shipping steers	1,213	5.37½
18	light fleshy steers	1,063	4.62½
15	light fleshy steers	1,057	4.62½
15	stock steers	950	4.50
15	stock steers	1,087	4.37½
18	stock steers	1,031	4.62½
13	stock steers	786	3.70
10	stock steers	990	4.30
15	good shipping steers	1,300	5.60
19	cows	1,005	4.12½
17	smooth fleshy steers	1,190	5.37½
20	stock steers	939	4.10
10	stock steers	991	4.12½
13	butchers' stock	912	3.75
25	medium steers	1,300	5.10
15	stock steers	814	4.45
15	butchers' stock	1,036	3.75
12	good fat steers	1,352	5.60

HOGS—There was a firmer feeling in the hog market to-day than prevailed at the close of trade yesterday. Both Eastern and local buyers were actively engaged, and the slight reduction suffered yesterday afternoon was fully recovered. The receipts were light, and by midday the pens were pretty well cleared, sales making at $4.25@4.40 for common, light, medium, coarse, and mixed lots; at $4.40@4.55 for medium to fair, and at $4.60@4.75 for good to really choice. A car load or two of extra brought $4.85@4.90. The market closed steady. Among the transactions were the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
47	199	$4.30	57	235	$4.25	60	243	$4.60
120	183	4.30	45	210	4.40	60	243	4.25
51	252	4.35	57	250	4.40	105	244	4.55
53	266	4.40	57	241	4.40	50	189	4.45
57	291	4.45	29	198	4.30	52	229	4.40
50	204	4.40	42	382	4.82½	60	231	4.45
46	283	4.65	37	254	4.47	44	367	4.55
22	122	4.55	25	208	4.45	63	193	4.45
43	266	4.50	57	193	4.40	55	292	4.35
28	229	4.40	130	181	4.40	52	217	4.35
18	321	4.40	36	230	4.40	53	293	4.35
43	203	4.50	67	186	4.37½	39	360	4.40
64	209	4.40	59	273	4.40	65	193	4.40
80	204	4.30						

SHEEP—The supply was again short to-day, and prices were firm and higher. Shippers were doing but little, but the wants of the local trade proved sufficient to absorb the offerings, and the market closed as it opened, firm. Sales were reported at $4.50@7.62½. The outside figure was obtained by Gregory, Strader & Co. for a choice drove averaging 104 lbs.

English and American Girls.

An English traveller writes: "I can assure you that, having lived in different castles and manor-houses of Great Britain, and been accustomed to the industrious habits of Duchesses and Countesses, I was utterly astonished at the idleness of American ladies. No Englishwoman of rank (with the exception of a few parvenues), from the Queen downward, would remain for one half hour unemployed, or sit in a rocking-chair unless seriously ill. They almost all (with hardly an exception) copy the business letters of their husbands, fathers, or brothers; attend minutely to the wants of the poor around them, and then take part in their amusements and sympathize with their sorrows; visit and superintend the schools; work in their own gardens; see to their household concerns; think about their visitors; look over the weekly accounts, not only of domestic expenses, but often those of the farm and estate; manage penny clubs in conjunction with the working-classes, to help them to keep themselves; and with all these occupations, by early hours, they keep up their acquaintance with the literature and politics of the day, and cultivate the accomplishments of music and drawing, and often acquire, besides, some knowledge of scientific pursuits. The late Marchioness of Lansdowne was so well acquainted with the cottagers in her neighborhood that she used to visit and look at the corpses of the dead, because she found that her doing so soothed and comforted the bereaved. I have known her to shut herself up with a mad woman in her poor dwelling, who used to lock the door, and could not be induced to admit any one else. Lady Lansdowne's only daughter used one hundred guineas (given her by her father-in-law, Lord Suffolk, to buy a bracelet) to build pig-styes, with his permission, at her husband's little country residence. She educates her own children without assistance,—teaching the boys Latin and the girls all the usual branches of education. The late Duchess of Bedford, I accidentally discovered, when on a visit to Woburn, had, for thirty years of her married life, risen at 6 o'clock, summer and winter, lit her own fire, made some tea for the Duke and herself, and then, as he wrote his own letters of business, she copied them, and they came down to a large party of guests at 10 o'clock, to dispense breakfast, without saying one word of their matutinary avocations; so that you might have been a visitor in the house without finding out that the Duke or Duchess had transacted the necessary business of the day before, perhaps, you had risen! I rather mention those that are gone to their reward than write of women still among us; but you may believe me when I say that I am constantly among those who live such lives of energy and usefulness, but they so employ themselves without ostentation or an idea that they are doing more than their simple duty."

Smoking "Not Offensive."

A correspondent of a Georgia paper tells this story: One night, passing from Wilmington to Florence, Alabama, our car was filled with gentlemen, and there was only one lady present. After we had proceeded some way, it was proposed to have a smoke, but one of the passengers pointed to a card on which there was "No Smoking Allowed." So when the conductor came through the car he was asked if he would allow us to smoke. He pointed to the lady and replied, "If she has no objection you may do so." I went to the lady and, bowing, asked if it would be offensive to her. She, lady-like, answered, "Not at all, my dear sir, I am so lonesome if I had a cigar I would smoke myself." She was at once supplied, and we went on at a set of happy fellows smoking ourselves to sleep.

—The Weed will case, at Bridgeport, Conn., which has been on trial for seven weeks, has terminated in favor of Mrs. Weed, setting aside the will. Mr. Weed left an estate worth $500,000, giving to his wife only $5,000 a year and the use of the homestead, bequeathing the balance to his son and other heirs.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY

Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after the late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offenses connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$1.50
Five copies, one year	1.25
Ten copies, one year	1.00
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club	[illegible]
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club	[illegible]

TRI-WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	[illegible]
Five copies, one year	[illegible]
Ten copies, one year	[illegible]

DAILY.

Single copy, per annum	$12.00

SUNDAY EDITION.

Single copy, per annum	$2.50

SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago.

Alton & St. Louis through line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:10 p m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*8:00 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. ‡Via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday. §Via Jacksonville Division. †Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Except Saturday. §Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*[illegible] p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*3:15 p m	*10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	*8:00 a m
Night Express	‡9:00 p m	§7:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	§7:30 a m

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*7:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—81 West Madison-st.

[illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Express 7:00 a m [illegible]

Momence Accommodation [illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago.

Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Offices, Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., Sixteenth-st., and Canal-st. Stations. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*8:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	*3:00 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	*3:00 p m
Forreston Passenger	*3:00 p m	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	†9:00 p m	§7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a m	*2:00 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:45 p m	*7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p m	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	*8:15 p m	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. On Saturdays this train will leave at 8:15 p m. ‡On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

DR. STONE,

119 West Madison-st., Chicago, formerly of 122 South Clark-st., treats and cures more cases of Nervous, Chronic, and Special Diseases, and at lower prices, than any doctor in the city. "Nervous Debility" permanently cured by a new plan. Ladies and gentlemen, send for circulars free of charge. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES

OF

Fractional Currency

TO EXCHANGE FOR

NATIONAL CURRENCY,

AT

CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE,

15 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

MEDICAL CARDS.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!

DR. J. KEAN,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city that [illegible].

Dr. C. Bigelow,

454 SOUTH STATE-ST., Chicago, Ill., has for the last twelve years given his attention above all others in curing NERVOUS DEBILITY, CHRONIC, and SPECIAL DISEASES. Cures guaranteed. Circulars sent free in sealed envelope. Rooms separate—you see only the doctor. Consultation free. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Daily Edition, per year, by mail..........$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by mail..........6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by mail..........2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by mail..........2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

Tribune Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1872.

THE BIGELOW BLOCK.

With eleven of our City Aldermen (more than one-fourth) under indictment, and more concerned about keeping out of jail than attending to the business of the city, and with three or four of them actually in jail, it may be very difficult to get "three-fourths of all the Aldermen elected" to vote for the vacating of Quincy street in the mode prescribed by the city charter. In fact, it is not often that thirty Aldermen are present at a Council meeting. Moreover, if the Aldermen should fail or refuse to vote to vacate the street, it still becomes a serious question whether the United States should be affected or estopped by their refusal or delay. If the Government is bound to wait upon the action of the Aldermen, then, since any other block in the neighborhood which the Government may buy will also have an alley or street running through it which the city must vacate, the Board of Aldermen, by acting or refusing to act, may determine in effect what block the Government shall buy. This position is naturally intolerable to the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is extremely doubtful whether the city has any interest in Quincy street, since its imperfect dedication to the public was made by a person having only a life-interest, which has expired. It is very nearly certain that the Courts would hold that he could convey to the city no greater estate or longer interest than he himself owned. It would seem to be the obvious duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, therefore, to assume that the conveyance by the owners to the United States perfects title in the Government, and that no action of our Common Council is necessary. Let the United States take possession of the whole block, and go on with the erection of its buildings. There can be no doubt that any future Common Council that can keep out of jail would vacate the street, if such vacation is necessary. As the city of Chicago cannot litigate with the United States, if it fails to vacate the street, its only redress must be to demand that the United States condemn the street and compensate the parties in interest for its value, in which case the claim of the city would be passed upon by the United States Courts. And such a proceeding need not take more time than was occupied in condemning the square on which the old Post Office stood, viz.: four days. This is so entirely within Federal jurisdiction that the Secretary of the Treasury may safely take possession. The operations of the United States Government should not be suspended because a corps of scallawag Aldermen cannot stay out of jail long enough to vote to vacate a street in which the city never had any interest. Let the work of reconstructing the Government buildings be no longer delayed.

RETRENCHMENT OF RELIEF.

The Chicago Relief Society has passed a very appropriate and sensible resolution, which strikes off from their rolls, from the 10th of March next, all applicants for relief who are sufficiently able-bodied to provide their own living; leaving only as objects of relief those who are sick, infirm, aged, or otherwise unable to provide for themselves. During the winter months, while the weather was cold and work was scarce, there was reason for supplying all who applied and showed good cause for relief, but these reasons no longer exist. The winter is virtually over, and there is no longer any danger of suffering from cold. The season of building has commenced, and, with the unusual demand for labor, there is work enough for every able-bodied man in the city at remunerative wages. In reality, there never was a time in the history of the city when there was so much work of every description to do, and such excellent wages paid for it. The same is true in the case of able-bodied women. The demand for servants is much greater than the supply. It is the universal testimony of housekeepers that they cannot get good help, and this action of the Relief Society will at once supply this extraordinary demand, by throwing upon the market, to use a commercial phrase, a plentiful supply of skilled labor, which has been unused the whole winter, because, with the aid of the charities of the Relief Society, there was no occasion for its exertion. There is a pressing necessity that this labor, both of men and women, should be utilized. It has been supported at the expense of public charity long enough, and now that the time has arrived when it can make itself not only self-supporting, but also produce a surplus in its own favor, there is no reason why it should not do so, and relieve the Charity Fund, which has been bestowed, not to encourage idleness, but to help the needy who cannot help themselves. Any man who has ordinary strength, or can use a tool of any description, can now find plenty of work, at wages which will not only support himself and family, but, by economical management, leave him with money in the bank at the end of the year. Any able-bodied woman, in like manner, can also find plenty of work to do without looking for it. The demand is so great that the work will come to her. It is high time, therefore, that both these classes were struck off the lists, and made to depend upon their own efforts for subsistence. In the two or three months immediately following the fire, and during the severity of the subsequent cold weather, there was, perhaps, some excuse for maintaining these people in idleness, but now there is no excuse whatever for it, and, in addition to this, it must be remembered that the encouragement of idleness offers a premium for ignorance and crime.

The worthy poor will not suffer by this action of the Relief Society. Those who are disabled by sickness or any other cause from supporting themselves, will still be provided for, and no one will be allowed to suffer. It will cut off those who are able to take care of themselves, and who now have the opportunity of doing so, and those lazy vagrants who have refused every chance to work, because they could get food and lodgings free. By compelling this class to go to work, it will keep them out of mischief, save the public contributions from being squandered or misapplied, and really add so much more to the relief of those who deserve it and cannot live without it. Charity is meant only for those who cannot help themselves, or who are temporarily disabled from so doing. Those who are now able to help themselves have been helped for four months with food, lodging, clothing, and household furniture, and, in addition, have been supplied with the utensils necessary for the work of the coming season. It is now clearly within the scope of the old Relief Society to take care of the worthy poor, as it has always done,—the occasion for the application of the extraordinary fund, growing out of the emergency of last October, having passed away. It is possible that the Society may meet opposition at the hands of the unworthy class of applicants, for no set of men are more clamorous or persistent for charity than those who are unworthy of it. We hope, however, that the Society will firmly maintain the position it has taken, and compel every man to work who is able to work.

It is probable that the five thousand dollars donated by the Japanese Embassy toward the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire is the first money contribution ever made by heathen or pagan donors for the relief of Christian recipients. The donation indicates the ambition of Iwakura to place his country and people in the same fraternal light before the American nation as that occupied by the Christian rulers and peoples of Europe. If the son of a Russian Sovereign, who had been made our national guest by the spontaneous good-will of our people, deemed it fitting to recognize such a calamity as the proper occasion for Russian sympathy, why should not the Prime Minister of Japan indicate that the good will of the Japanese toward Americans is no whit behind that of the Russians? While the giving of presents to those in authority has been peculiarly an Oriental custom, that of giving donations to people in distress has been very peculiarly a Christian one. It is the effect of Iwakura's donation to show that modern civilization knows no international or sectarian barriers, and that its spirit is essentially benevolent among all races and religions.

SENATOR FERRY, OF MICHIGAN.

The active opposition in the United States Senate to the bill remitting duties on imported building materials to be used in the burned district, seems to be narrowed down to Messrs. Ferry and Chandler, of Michigan, and especially to Mr. Ferry. The devices to which this last-named Senator has resorted must appear to the public of questionable propriety. Having started out with the broad assertion that this measure was not desired by the people of Chicago, that it was opposed by the merchants and manufacturers of this city, and this assertion having been refuted by the prompt withdrawal of all objections on the part of those who at the first had protested, whether through misunderstanding or otherwise, against it, Mr. Ferry falls back upon other evidence. He now reads letters purporting to have been received from citizens of Chicago, but refuses to state the business or names of the writers. Like the indicted Aldermen of Chicago, Mr. Ferry's correspondents, he says, are afraid of public opinion, and want to take a change of venue. Armed with these anonymous letters,—the protests of these men in buckram,—Mr. Ferry still insists that Chicago is opposed to the Relief bill. Notwithstanding the fact that the letter of Mr. Wirt Dexter has been withdrawn by the writer, and another written by him urging the passage of the bill, Mr. Ferry persists in reading the first letter as an evidence of public sentiment in Chicago. Mr. Ferry, in addition to this, declares himself, substantially, a citizen of Chicago, and a merchant interested in her trade, and talks largely of the amount of lumber he has to sell. He predicts that, if the bill is not passed, he will sell lumber cheaper in 1872 than it was sold for before the fire; but, when asked to make contracts at that price, declines, and produces another anonymous letter! The lumber-dealers of this city have asked for the passage of this law, and all the manufacturers whose names have been publicly used against the bill have withdrawn their opposition; but Mr. Ferry, who has become immensely rich from the tax levied on the lumber sold by him and his ancestors and brethren in Chicago, stands firm, carrying on, as it were, a life-struggle for the privilege of collecting 20 per cent on the lumber used in rebuilding the burnt district of Chicago. The opposition to this bill which at first existed in the Wisconsin lumber districts has been mainly withdrawn, but Mr. Ferry and the other Michigan lumber-men still demand the uttermost farthing of the tax.

In his speech in the Senate, Mr. Ferry indulged in the following piece of self-laudation:

> I desire to state, in this connection, the fact that just before the fire the price of lumber appreciated $2.50 a thousand. For instance, it was selling in the market at $12 and $13 during the earlier season, and rose to $15 and $16 two weeks before the fire. As confirmatory of this, the proposition that I made when *I broke the Chicago ring* to advance prices in consequence of the fire, was to sell lumber on the basis of $15 from the dock and $16 from the piles for common lumber, and on that basis *pro rata* for the other qualities. That was my proposition, made immediately after the fire, and $15 a thousand was the price for lumber coming into the Chicago market just preceding the fire. Anybody conversant with the business knows that an increase of at least one dollar is required to place it in piles, so that the price from the piles was $16 a thousand. At the close of the season it stood at $18, and to-day in the market—I quote:
> "Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, &c., $20@$22.
> "Fencing, $20@$22."

Since Mr. Ferry has introduced this small piece of buncombe into the debates in the United States Senate, we will take the trouble to explain his agency in "breaking up the ring."

Soon after the fire, a meeting of lumbermen was held, at the corner of Lake and Market streets, where a resolution was offered that the meeting deemed it impolitic and unjust to advance the price of common lumber above $17 per thousand,—the dealers present being willing to commit themselves to that figure. Mr. Ferry opposed this resolution, and offered a substitute that the dealers should sell 50,000,000 at the then price, $15, thus leaving every one at liberty to charge what they could get for the remainder of their stock. As there was over 800,000,000 feet then on hand, of which Mr. Ferry owned his full proportion, it is not difficult to see the motive of Mr. Ferry's opposition to the resolution. Mr. Ferry, assisted by others who were opposed to limiting the price to $17, defeated the original resolution, and now Ferry & Bro. are selling common lumber at $30 per thousand. The 50,000,000 feet which the dealers sold at the old price, under Ferry's resolution, was immediately picked up by railroads and such business men as were able, although burned out, to advance money for it for future use; whilst the poorer classes, and those who had to wait for money from insurance or other sources, are now buying, and have been all winter buying, lumber of Ferry & Bro. and others at Mr. Ferry's quotations, viz.: $20 and $22. And this is the way Mr. Ferry "broke up the ring," as the lumber-men present at the meeting can testify.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

The Legislature, by an act passed a year ago, fixed the compensation to be paid to the Circuit Judges of Cook County at $4,000 each. A provision in the schedule of the Constitution declared that "The Judges of all Courts of Record in Cook County shall, in lieu of any salary provided for in this Constitution, receive the compensation now provided by law until the adjournment of the first session of the General Assembly after the adoption of this Constitution." The Constitution provided that the Judges in Cook County should receive the same salary as might be fixed by law for Judges in other parts of the State, and such "further compensation to be paid by the County of Cook as is or may be provided by law; such compensation shall not be changed during their continuance in office."

The provision in the schedule was intended to provide them a salary from the time of the adoption of the Constitution until the Legislature, by law, should determine the amount to be paid them by the State, and the amount to be paid them by the county. This legal salary was to go into effect at the close of the session of the Legislature. The "first session" is still in existence, having been prolonged by repeated adjournments, and, though the law was passed a year ago, the Judges are still paid under the ante-constitutional regulation.

An attempt is making, at Springfield, to repeal or amend the law fixing the salaries of these Judges, notwithstanding the fact that the Constitution prohibits any change in such compensation, once fixed by law, during the term of office. The plea is, that, though the law has been passed, it cannot operate until the General Assembly adjourns, and, therefore, the Legislature has full control of the subject, and may increase or diminish the salaries at pleasure. The fact remains, nevertheless, that the compensation has been fixed by law, and, upon the adjournment of the Legislature, that compensation takes the place of all previous salaries and emoluments; the Judges hold office entitled to that salary, no more and no less, the moment the Legislature adjourns. The salary being thus fixed by law, it is clearly incompetent for the Legislature to alter the same during the term of any Judge now in office. It may by law provide that the successors of the present Judges shall be entitled to a different compensation, but there can be no legal interference with the compensation already fixed by law. Apart even from the constitutional difficulty, the attempt to reduce the salaries is a proceeding wholly uncalled for, and not asked for or desired by any considerable portion of the people of this county in any way informed on the subject.

Judge Barnard is full of audacity, and determined to die game. While the leading Democrat of the State has gone into the Assembly on purpose to impeach him for an abuse of his office, and the Judiciary Committee is sitting for that purpose; while all his Tammany compeers, except Mayor Hall, have been driven from office, and Mr. Hall is on trial in a Criminal Court; while the New York *World*, the organ of the party that elected Barnard, calls upon him to resign, on the ground that he has disgraced the Bench of New York and the whole country; while the Bar Association of New York is unitedly laboring to hurl him from office as a rogue, and in the press of Europe and America his name is the synonym of fraud, Judge Barnard himself is engaged in sending to jail the lawyers that venture to remind him of his public reputation in open court. In his Court-room he is still the autocrat. But, although Mr. Stillman goes to jail, and pays $75 fine, for denouncing Judge Barnard's action in his case as outrageous and unjust, the public cannot fail to see that the Judge who is reduced to the frequent use of such despotic means for shutting the mouths of those who practice before him, has not long to stay. Judge Barnard henceforth is fighting against fate, and the end is only a question of time.

Captain E. B. Ward's newspaper, in a ferocious article on the Chicago Relief bill, says:

> Section 8, Article 1, of the Constitution of the United States, after giving Congress power "to levy and collect duties, imposts, and excises," says: "*But all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.*" If this means anything, it is a direct prohibition in the very path of measures like this bill, which provides *unequal duties* in favor of Chicago merchants.

The bill before Congress provides that the same duties shall be paid upon all imports as are paid upon like goods imported into any other district. It, therefore, does not violate the Constitution. It provides that, upon proof that such goods have been used to replace others destroyed by fire, the person importing shall be allowed to receive back the duties paid thereon. The practice of drawbacks is as old as the Government. For many years, persons using imported salt for packing fish have been allowed a repayment of the duties paid thereon. There are countless precedents of rebates under peculiar circumstances, which have never been objected to as unconstitutional, even by lawyers as profound as Messrs. Chandler and Ferry.

It is a truism that Ignorance breeds Crime, but a truism which needs to be kept constantly before the people in order to induce speedy and vigorous action. No more striking illustration of the advantage of giving a boy an ounce of prevention in a school, instead of a pound of cure in a prison, has ever been shown than that which appears in the statistics lately published by Commissioner Eaton. The statistics of the New England States are the most complete, and from them we take the following facts: At least 80 per cent of the crime in that section is committed by the uneducated. Moreover, 75 per cent of it is committed by persons of foreign extraction, and nearly 90 per cent by those addicted to intemperance. We cannot send our adult immigrants to school, and the ignorant among them will never go there voluntarily, unless we base the suffrage on education. The generations before us have bequeathed us an inheritance of ignorance which it is our duty to transmit to posterity in a vastly diminished form. Compulsory education is what is needed to fill our schools now and empty our prisons hereafter. From the moderately full statistics of the whole country, we learn that 5 per cent of our population manage, by devoting their whole time to it, to perpetrate one-third of the total crime; while, incredible as it may seem, less than one-fifth of one per cent is committed by those who are educated. This latter proposition is, however, probably ascertained from the prison-registers, and would be much larger were not so many of our well-educated and wealthy rogues saved from the clutches of the law. If the amounts of money stolen by the learned and unlearned were compared, the former would be very likely ahead. The importance of bending our juvenile twigs aright appears from the fact that, in all reformatories, 95 per cent of the inmates come from idle, ignorant, vicious homes. We may learn still another lesson from these statistics: Nearly 90 per cent of the criminals of the country have never learned any trade or mastered any skilled labor. In the light of this truth, the importance of industrial education is clear. It is idle, however, for the State to build and endow schools for teaching skilled labor, while the skilled labor of the country has combined to hinder the reduction of the theory of the school to the practice of the workshop. There's a divinity doth hedge a trade. A boy who is ready and willing to work, in very many cases, is unable to find a chance to learn a trade,—not because the master of a shop is unwilling to try him, but because the men have established a Median and Persian law that only a certain number of apprentices shall be employed. Their descendants will pay for it in supporting the crime that results from ignorance. We must give common-school and technical education to our children. The prejudices, and follies, and class-feeling that hinder the diffusion of knowledge, must yield.

The intuitive nature of the feminine mind appears to great disadvantage whenever women try to hurry on reforms. A certain thing is seen to be an evil. Fair woman decides to remove it, and, if she has the power, proceeds, with a lofty disregard of reason and law, which, in trifles, is amusing, and, in things of moment, is outrageous. No Jesuit ever believed in the justification of the means by the end with more blind devotion than does the average feminine agitator. Witness the efforts of the Woman's Club at Washington to suppress the social evil. One of the most notorious of the *demi-monde* there is now suing the Managers of the Club for failure to pay the monthly bribe which they had promised to her if she would temporarily abandon her mode of life, and allow her name to be trumpeted abroad as that of a convert to purity. We may say, incidentally, that this movement was marked not only by bribery, but by incompetency; for the method adopted to keep away masculine visitors was to publish far and wide the location of the most fashionable dens, with full descriptions of the marvellous beauty and splendor of their appointments. The latest instance of the lawlessness of the future purifiers and refiners of politics comes from Estherville, a small town in Emmet County, Iowa. The place had two saloons. It was considered advisable to close them. Instead of resorting to legal measures to do so, some twenty-five foolish women marched into them, broke "casks, decanters, jars, bottles, etc., and poured the liquid and spirituous contents into the street. For the distance of a block, the gutter was swimming with whiskey, and the interior of the saloons presented a scene of desolation and ruin that one seldom beholds in a peaceable community." At the beginning of this disgraceful riot, the gentle beings engaged in it met with some "slight resistance," but speedily overpowered it, and proceeded to steal and destroy to their hearts' content. They finally retired, with the threat "to repeat their performance whenever it shall become necessary." If the women of Estherville are obliged to pay the costs of their illegal acts, it may be bad for the dress-makers and milliners, but will be admirable as a practical lesson, both in law and morality. Very probably, the saloons in question were doing harm and ought to have been closed. There was a perfectly proper method of effecting this object. The assumption on the part of these two-dozen women, of the right to overrule the laws of the municipality and State, is ludicrously absurd, and will not tend to hasten their "emancipation" from the masculine tyranny which is foolish enough to believe in the right of law to rule, instead of impulse and whim.

One of the New York papers has been investigating the opium traffic in that city, and has discovered some unpleasant facts. Notwithstanding the enormous sales of hydrate of chloral, morphine, laudanum, and kindred drugs, opium proper was imported into this country last year to the amount of 125,000 pounds. The druggists of New York City sell annually enough of the stuff to keep 10,000 confirmed opium-users fully supplied. There are so few Chinese there, as yet, that almost the whole number of consumers must be American citizens. We can narrow the circle much more: According to the sellers, native-born Americans are by far their best customers. Foreigners rarely buy the drug. A great deal of it is sold to servant-girls, who, evidently, do not use it themselves, and must get it for their mistresses. Well-informed persons say that the danger to us from opium is fast rivalling that from alcohol. We are becoming more and more a nervous people. Statistics have been published, which, if trustworthy, show that the percentage of our insane is much greater than that of any other country. Our doctors prescribe too much medicine, and we supplement their misdirected zeal by dosing ourselves with any and every narcotic or stimulant attainable. The firm which, a few years since, introduced a preparation of "hasheesh" into this country, is said to have realized immense sums of money from the adventure. De Quincey and Fitz-Hugh Ludlow ought to scare our opium-eaters into abstinence from the deadly drug, but the warning of the two wrecked lives goes unheeded, and the importation and consumption increase year after year.

The steamship-lines which ply between New York and Liverpool have apparently carried to the latter city American customs as well as passengers. An incipient Tammany has appeared in the Council, and the Liverpool *Mercury* is acting the part of the New York *Times*, by publishing extracts from the official accounts. The amount involved is very small,—only a few thousands of dollars,—but the lack of principle seems to be the same. Not having a new City Hall to plaster and furnish, the English Ring hit on the expedient of having "disbursements." Each department of the Government returns in its accounts many items of so much money spent as "disbursements," and each department closes its accounts with a page or two of "general disbursements." Then, the book that contains all the accounts ends with some pages devoted to such general disbursements that it is impossible to find out even what department is responsible for them. The *Mercury* is puzzled by these trifling eccentricities of corporation book-keeping, and manifests a curiosity concerning them very displeasing to the Council. From the long lines of entries, other suggestive items have been culled. The refreshments of the City Fathers cost about $960, which is $1.25 per head for every meeting. Advertising in some unknown paper for some unknown purpose mulcted the city in the sum of $700. The official reports fail to show any vote authorizing any one to go anywhere at the public charge, but, nevertheless, "travelling" accounts for $530. Add several charges of "sundries" and "miscellaneous," and we have a very fair showing for 'prentice-hands at Tammanyism.

The Fort Scott (Kansas) *Monitor* has a strong statement touching political corruption in that State. The emphasis with which the statement is made indicates that the facts are notorious. Though the paper makes the broad assertion that, with the exception of Jim Lane, no person has been elected to the Senate from that State without resorting to bribery, we do not find in any part of the testimony taken any imputation that Senator Ross owed his election to any such agency. The following is the article from the *Monitor*:

> THE HOUR HAS STRUCK!—Only one man, Jim Lane, has ever been elected to the United States Senate from Kansas without resorting to bribery. Several hundred thousand dollars have been expended in buying and corrupting Legislatures. That has been the rule, the regular way. Only rich men could be made Senators, and any rich rascal might aspire to that position, and succeed by these vile means in attaining it.
> We publish to-day an abstract of the report of the Investigating Committee. The members of that Committee all agree. The report implicates Samuel C. Pomeroy, Alexander Caldwell, Thomas Carney, and Sidney Clarke.
> The Senate will be compelled to expel Pomeroy and Caldwell. There will be two Senators to elect next year, and the men chosen will not be Tammany Republicans.
> All honor to the present Legislature, and to the faithful and fearless members of the Investigating Committee!
> From this day forward Kansas shall cease to be called the "Rotten Commonwealth."

The Golden Rule was long since read out of politics, but seems to be nowhere so thoroughly ignored as in Texas. A week or so ago, a Democratic paper in that State had its office completely destroyed by fire. The editor of its Republican rival is evidently a new-comer. Not understanding the approved Texan method of conducting political combats, he offered the burned-out journalists the free use of his presses, type, etc. The offer was accepted, and there was no interruption in the publication of either periodical. The man of generosity soon realized vividly that virtue is its own (and only) reward. From the whole Republican press of the State there arose a howl of reproach for his violation of the great Texan maxim, Never to give aid and comfort to a fallen foe. He was denounced as a traitor, and was threatened with being read out of the party; but we are pleased to see that he maintains his position manfully, and shows no sign of backing down before the ill-judged zeal of his accusers.

An exchange says that Mr. Revels, the colored gentleman who represented Mississippi for a time in the United States Senate, has been practically carrying out Civil Rights in Pittsburgh. He got off the cars recently in that city, and took a hack to a first-class tavern,—his friend and companion, Frederick Douglass, warned by previous experiences, going to a more humble hostelry. Alighting, Revels demanded entertainment, which the hotel-keeper at first refused, whereupon the ex-Senator expounded the Amendments and Civil Rights bill to him in such a convincing way that the hotel-keeper ordered a servant to show him a room. We are not inclined to the opinion of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, that Mr. Revels has worked a miracle in Pittsburgh, or that civilization is advancing in that city. We presume it grew out of a very natural mistake which often occurs in that city, where it is so sooty that you can't always distinguish a white man from a black one.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Among the inmates of the Lake County Poor House is a male centenarian.

—The Elgin *Advocate* desires to know if that city "is forever to be oppressed by a systematic and close-fisted public spirit."

—The Quincy *Whig* says that, on his way to Joliet, Brown, the negro desperado, sang lustily, "John Brown's body is a-marching on."

—William Richards, living 2 miles from Georgetown, has a sow 15 years of age which, since her first year, has never failed to raise two litters of pigs per annum, each litter consisting of eight or ten.

IOWA.

Dubuque paid $93,216.40 of city taxes in December.

—Onions are but 10 cents a bushel in Denison.

—Fifty thousand apple trees will be planted in Butler County this year.

—John Conner, who has resided at Moscow for 23 years, died on Saturday.

—"The Northwest Davenport Cow-Pasturing Society" has filed its constitution in the Recorder's office. By it every member agrees to let his cow be sold at auction if his land-rent is not paid within five days after each regular meeting. No member can resign before the end of a year, unless he obtains a successor for his cow in the cow-pasture. If a member's cow takes a contagious disease, "its owner shall remove it, and furnish another cow in its place." There are 36 members of the organization. Their regular meetings occur on the last Sunday in February, June, and October. They are to employ a herdsman, who is to drive the cows to pasture, and return at night. This man is to receive a comfortable salary.

WISCONSIN.

R. P. Manson's portable sawmill, near Wausau, was burned on Saturday, causing a loss of $5,000.

—The Stevens Point *Journal* says pine is only secondary among the timber resources of that portion of Wisconsin. The magnificent forests of maple, butternut, ash, etc., must eventually prove of incalculable worth to all those having the foresight and stamps necessary to secure hard-wood lands.

—Horace B. Kimball, of Holland, lost his house by fire last month, and is left, at 50, without the means of supporting his family. Contributions are being solicited for him in La Crosse.

—A large grey eagle, measuring over 7 feet from tip to tip of his wings, was killed last week by George McAdams, near Neillsville.

—The Methodist Church in Wausau, which has just been completed, will be dedicated on the 10th of March. The Rev. George C. Haddock, of Fond du Lac, will preach the dedicatory sermon.

—Quite an industrious and thriving village is springing up at Fall Creek Station, on the West Wisconsin Railroad, almost midway between Eau Claire and Augusta.

INDIANA.

The Hon. F. P. Randall, of Fort Wayne, has received from Colonel Ransom, at Fort Shaw, a pair of elk-horns, each 10 feet in length, and 11 inches in circumference.

—The Central Methodist Quarterly Conference has licensed Mrs. Dr. Teague to preach.

—Joseph Thomas, Superintendent of the Delaware County Poor Farm, has been fined $25 and costs, for assault and battery on a female inmate 53 years old.

—A new way of raising money is practiced at Logansport Mite Society meetings. A gentleman seats himself in the middle of the room, and offers a round sum (say 10 cents) to each lady who kisses him. Many of the ladies accept the challenge for the good of the cause.

—Last week there was taken from the Kankakee Marsh an oak log which measured 21 feet in circumference. The farmer who captured the log expects to make 500 fence-posts by the operation.

MICHIGAN.

At the Anti-Secret Society Convention, held at Howell, a permanent county organization was effected.

—A saloon-keeper at Ionia has been called on for $200 for the family of a drunkard.

—The Local Relief Committee at Holland reports that all but seven families in that place are now provided with homes.

—The Kalamazoo Brewery has been sold for $25,000.

—Lansing is to have an Opera House, 66 by 130 feet, on the corner of Ionia street and Washington avenue.

—Romeo is to build a Methodist Church, costing $27,000.

—At Mackinaw, whenever the Good Templars have a ball, the rival organization of Good Tipplers also provide a dance, and earnestly press tickets upon the good-natured public.

—The Sunday law is being thoroughly enforced at Ann Arbor. Several saloon-keepers have been fined the past week, the amount realized aggregating $70. A number of them have taken out licenses under the new City Government, and suits have begun against those who decline to do so. Lively times are expected for the next ten days.

—A respectable married lady gave birth to a babe, on Thursday last, at a ticket-office on the Port Huron Road.

—Philip Burlingame, late Drain Commissioner in Clare County, has absconded with $2,500.

—Judge C. R. Brown, of the Kalamazoo Circuit, will resign, and hereafter act as Secretary of a New York Insurance Company.

—Dredging will soon begin in the south channel of the river at Grand Haven, everything being in readiness for it.

MINNESOTA.

The St. Paul Gas Company will erect buildings costing $60,000, to be finished by Sept. 1.

—The minority party at Minneapolis and St. Anthony may yet defeat the projected union of those cities, on the ground of illegal action by the Legislature in passing the new charter,—the Constitution providing that no bill shall be passed by either House until it shall have been previously read twice at length.

—Northfield is to have a new wrought-iron bridge across the Cannon River, 157 feet long, to cost $6,700.

—Nine thousand acres of school land have been sold in Wright County, and almost 13,000 acres remain unsold.

—The Duluth *Tribune* characterizes it as a "burning shame that Duluth has no cemetery," and the attention of the Duluth City Council is earnestly invoked to this grave subject.

PERSONAL.

A statue of the late Admiral Farragut is to be erected in Farragut Square, Washington.

—A French woman in Toledo, wife of a fisherman, speared 600 pike in four days.

—William J. Anderson, formerly of Detroit, is advised that a legacy of $25,000 awaits him.

—There is in Boston a young woman who acts as engineer at a manufacturing establishment.

—A St. Louis flour store has this novel sign over the door: "H. C. Cole, Sons and Daughters."

—The present wife of a Buffalonian objects to his keeping the memories of her five predecessors green by wearing five bands of crape on his hat.

—Lady Franklin has purchased Franklin House in Lincolnshire, Eng., and proposes to make it a museum of Arctic curiosities.

—John B. Haggin, a lawyer of San Francisco, is building a residence, and ornamenting the site therefor, at a cost of $250,000.

—W. L. Judson, of Kansas City, has constructed an air-ship, and believes he will solve the problem of aerial navigation.

—The Southern States have thus far subscribed $10,932.11 toward a monument to General Robert E. Lee.

—Mrs. H. M. Peasley, of St. Paul, has presented a bust of Horace Greeley to the Senate of Minnesota.

—A German family in Detroit has a female servant who has done continuous service for twenty-seven years.

—John Cradlebaugh, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah under President Buchanan, died at Eureka, Nev., Feb. 17.

—A poor woman in Liverpool, whose husband died about five months ago, has recently given birth to four children, three boys and a girl.

—Bed-bugs are called Norfolk Howards in England, because a gentleman named Bugg has petitioned Parliament to change his name to Norfolk Howard.

—Mrs Masters, a lumber merchant of Chenango County, New York, has furnished 3,500 railway ties and 4,000 fence posts to the Midland Railway Company.

—An Indianapolis paper has this singular announcement: "Mr. G. Lee, of the *Commercial* has gone South for the benefit of his wife's health."

—When the King of Cambodia travels, he is accompanied with his faithful Phisr-Naj, whose duty it is to decapitate all who contradict his master.

—Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker is allowing her hair to grow, and her nearest friend is the authority for a statement that she intends to purchase a chignon.

—The late Samuel Peck, of Belfast, Me., was one of the schoolboys at Ipswich who formed double lines between which George Washington rode.

—The remains of John T. Munroe, ex-Mayor of New Orleans, were on Thursday last forwarded to that city from Savannah, at which place they were deposited three years ago by the Masonic fraternity.

—James Burchall, of East Toledo, O., while deranged through the effects of fever, arose about midnight on Monday last, and wandered, almost naked, to a farm-house eight miles distant.

—Mr. Har, of Elizabeth, N. J., loved his cousin. She didn't love him. He followed her to church one day, overtook her in the porch and whispered a few words to her, whereupon she fainted away. He then walked home, took arsenic, and died.

—Mr. Pope Hennessy, who was lately appointed Governor of the Bahamas, has accepted instead the post of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the West African settlements, including Sierra Leone, Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Lagos, and is now at the Hague, where he has assisted in the negotiations connected with the cession to Great Britain of the Dutch colonies on the Gold Coast.

—Colonel Henry Wilson, who died in New Orleans Feb. 21, was, possibly, the oldest of the retired officers of the army. His first service was with General Jackson in Florida. In the Mexican war, he was appointed by General Scott Military Governor of Vera Cruz. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, he resigned the Colonelcy of the Seventh Infantry. All his sons were in the Rebel service.

—One John S. Purviance, of Live Oak, Fla., desiring a favor of Governor Reed, sent the following model petition to his representative, who genially presented it to the Governor: "I inclose you herewith a petition to release and pardon a negro. Please hand it to that monkey, Governor Reed, and see if he will comply with the request. I am in a great hurry, and can't say any more now." The Governor granted the request.

—A Cincinnati woman lately bailed her husband out of the station-house,—where too much indulgence in the flowing bowl had sent him,—with the proceeds of her hair, which was unusually long and beautiful. He, on his part, grieved so much at his faithful wife's surrender of her chief beauty for his sake, that he procured a divorce, and is expected to marry another woman at an early day.

—A New York Bank-Note Company has forwarded to Treasurer Spinner the following letter from Braxton, W. Va.:

> Would it conflict with any duty you owe to your country or to your god to engrave a *fac simile* of the U. S. Treasury notes thus,—"The United States will not pay the bearer," &c.? I would like to get something of the kind for those suckers who are always ready to bite at naked hooks. If such a thing don't meet your favor, excuse me and commit it to the flames, as this is strictly confidential.

—A chess tournament is soon to be held in Leipsic, Germany, which will be attended by several of the greatest living players. Rumor assigns the chief contest to Professor Anderssen and Mr. Louis Paulsen, formerly of Dubuque, Iowa. The question of who is now the chief player of Europe is no nearer settled than to say that the honor belongs either to Anderssen, Kolisch, Paulsen, Steinitz, or Zukertort, all of whom are Germans or Poles.

—An enthusiastic correspondent thus describes "Josie" Mansfield: "She is somewhat thinner, and colorless as marble. Neither time nor trouble has as yet succeeded in putting a line on her perfect face. But in the lovely eyes there is a violet shade of sadness that seems to tinge her eyelids, and the small mouth has a pleading quiver when she speaks of the insults she has received from women when she has passed out of her door, and which keep her from taking the exercise necessary for health."

—H. Sutliff, a San Francisco tobacconist, advertises as follows:

> Fully realizing the benefits which a free and enlightened press bestows upon the masses, and having always regarded the newspaper as the poor man's college and instructor, I feel sure that I could in no way subserve the interests of my fellow-citizens in a more substantial manner than by the dissemination among them of the leading journals of the day. I have, therefore, with this idea in view, made arrangements for a liberal supply of morning and evening papers, and in future will keep them on my counter for free distribution to all who shall purchase cigars or tobacco to the amount of TEN CENTS.

—Gemehle, acquitted of murder at Buffalo, was advised by Judge Sheldon to abstain from drink. From the court-room he went directly to a saloon and imbibed a stiff horn of brandy. He was followed home by a clamoring crowd of 200 men and boys. The *Commercial Advertiser* says of him:

> Mr. John Stephan Gemehle, if not an exemplary, is certainly a very lucky man; but still we would not advise any friend of ours to accompany John Stephan when he goes out a-walking, particularly if his footsteps should tend toward the banks of the canal; for if, in the course of a playful struggle, that friend should happen to get into the water, he might drown before John Stephan could go down town and return with a rope to help him out.

—Of a recent White House reception, a Washington lady correspondent writes: "Mrs. Sickles who was one of Mrs. Grant's assistants last evening, was the star of the occasion. To see her impelled many to thread their way through the crowd in the Blue Room to the back of the room, where she stood with Mrs. Grant. Certainly she is beautiful enough to justify the eagerness manifested to see her. She has great liquid brown eyes, whose depths seem unfathomable, and a clear, *brune* complexion, so transparent that it is lovlier than any blonde. She is about medium height, and has a graceful, willowy figure. She was beautifully dressed in a delicate green silk train, with narrow plaitings of white muslin, edged with red in successive rows, a shimmering white gauze was draped as an overdress and looped with wreaths of pond lilies and green leaves. Similar wreaths were fastened on the shoulders of the low waist, and a wreath of the same was placed in her dark hair. She wore magnificent jewelry—pearls and diamonds."

PARIS.

The Last Manifesto of the Count de Chambord.

How It Affected the Party of the Orleans Princes.

The Emperor of Brazil at a School of Lively Boys.

Why the General Assembly Still Remains at Versailles.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Feb. 5.

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD'S LETTER.

The principal occurrence of the week has been the letter of Count de Chambord, the last Bourbon of France, Henry the Fifth, the King, as his supporters call him. It is a letter full of nobility, truth, and dignity,—generous sentiments as nobly expressed as human pen can do it. It is a long time since a finer one has appeared in the political field; and therefore it caused a deep sensation, such as I have rarely seen a document of this kind produce. All admire it; and, especially in France, people are very near worship when they have reached admiration. This letter alone has secured more adherents for the Monarchical party than all the bastard efforts of the Orleans Princes, who, to be the nearest the Throne or the Presidency, lose followers daily, instead of gaining them.

This document has been a thunderstroke for the party of the Princes, and it came just at the moment they had great hopes of a fusion with their Royal cousin. For many months, convinced that they could not attain power by the single strength of their party, which is made up of sentiment far more than earnestness, they allowed their friends to make conciliatory overtures to the Count de Chambord. That made what they call here the Fusion party between the two French branches of the House of Bourbon, and at the head of which stood the Count de Falloux, a Clerical Legitimist who joined the Orleans. After some time, the Fusionists gave up the hope of attaining their end by an union of the Princes, and fancied they might little by little lead the Count de Chambord to a withdrawal, which would make the Count de Paris the legitimate heir of the Throne. The latter did not refuse to go and see his cousin at Froschdorff, but he wanted the visit to profit him something, especially since he did not like to make it,—his uncle, the Duke d'Aumale, who, chiefly by chance, is the real head of the House of Orleans, dissuaded him from it.

Disdaining all subterfuge and all compromise, either with his Orleans cousins, if they would not yield to his dynastic principle of Divine right, or with the Napoleons, who, on their side, made overtures to him, the Count has hurled at them, from his Royal dignity, a kind of disdainful refusal to ever enter into negotiations with any of them. "I am the Legitimate King," he says in substance, "succeeding my fathers as sons succeed fathers in private families. It is not merely my right to reign, but my duty. Therefore I will not abdicate. I will govern, as my fathers have governed, with the laws and the Constitution of the country, and according to the ideas, customs, and wants of the age. But I will never make terms with disorder. I will never be the King of the Revolution."

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

As respects their cousin, and that proud answer to their insidious overtures, the Orleans Princes have but two things to do: Either array themselves behind the banner of the head of their house, which would be much the noblest thing for them to do, but which they will not, any more than did their father, Louis Philippe, or their grandfather, Philippe Egalité, of infamous memory; or openly embrace the Revolutionary, or rather Republican, ideas, which would be their true course if they were not more ambitious of the Throne than of power,—but which they will not embrace, so as not to be committed in the future. Then, following in this the steps of their father, their grandfather, and his grandfather, and of all who are born on the steps of the Throne, and aspire to mount it,—like Prince Napoleon in another dynasty,—they cast side-glances; are neither fish nor flesh, neither Royalists nor Republicans, neither with the past nor the future. They resemble the alligator, the bat, and other intermediate animals; to which I cannot help preferring the lion, and that beautiful white bird of the lakes which is called the Bourbon swan. Unfortunately, this swan is too mild, too noble, and too much detached from this world and low political intrigues. Politics are a dirty business, in which it cannot take part without soiling its white plumage. The Count de Chambord is the last and sterile representative of that great and noble Bourbon race which is coming to an end and dying out, as all things do on earth,—men, dynasties, and nations. I doubt his ever ascending, for any length of time at least, the Throne of his fathers. The Divine right, and the whole code of beliefs that he bears with him, are worn out, and replaced by a new right and a new code, not yet well formulated, and uncertain, like all new things,—to wit: universal suffrage. It is, however, no absolute novelty. It is the old French right rejuvenated, the one which put the Merovingians in power, or on the Throne; the one which made the Pope write concerning the Carlovingians, their successors, that he who had the power should also have the title. Who the Carlovingian of our time will be, it is impossible to tell. But, for myself, I prefer the Republic, and hope that it will continue to rule. But one sees, especially in the higher social circles, if not among literary people, so much hatred, and especially so much accumulated fear, against it, that one despairs of seeing it take root in our old and much disturbed soil, which shifts like the sands of the desert.

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD AT BRUSSELS.

It is said that this document was written entirely by the hand of the Count de Chambord, that it was covered with erasures, through which could be followed the successive meditations of his thought; and that it covered three large sheets of paper. No member of the Legitimist party knew of it, and the Fusionists did not at first wish to believe it. It has so disorganized their ranks that their leader, M. de Falloux, does not wish to have anything more to do with politics, and intends to enter a convent. It is also said that the Prince, notwithstanding his unwillingness to put himself forward and to trouble France by his claims, is going to Brussels, and that there he will hold a kind of *Cour Plenière*, as his granduncle, Louis the Eighteenth, Count of Provence, did at Ghent, and ready to return if France calls him, but declaring openly that he will make no anarchial effort, openly or in secret,—both being equally opposed to his ideas, his character, and the dignity of his rank. Principles like his do not allow him to commit himself to enterprises like those of Boulogne, or the Second of December. He will return like a King whom his subjects go to seek, and not otherwise. But, in our day, who is going hunting for Kings? And, to go on such a quest, it is necessary to be certain that the person applied to will answer.

THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

Notwithstanding this last outburst of Royalty, the week, at Paris, has not been favorable for crowned heads. The Emperor of Brazil, who for so many days has ruled at Paris as Emperor of the enlightened, good-natured middle classes, wished to crown his visits to public establishments by examining one of our educational institutions, the old *College Bourbon*, the name of which has been foolishly changed by our Republicans to the *Lycee Condorcet*. Hunting after popularity among the lower orders, His Imperial Majesty went and seated himself in a class beside the scholars, under the pretence of hearing what the Professor said, but, in reality, to play the part of the worthy man and the good father who takes an interest in all things, even these scholars.

But the pupils received their Imperial visitor with anything but respect. His neighbors fastened to his back a bit of string, which was tied to the buttons of his vest, put on this string a jumping jack, and passing the other end of the cord to the other end of the class, made the puppet dance. Others put a rat on his back,—an immemorial college pleasantry, which consists in applying to the back of the unconscious sufferer, a rat out of cloth, one of the sides of which is covered with chalk, so that the picture of the rat appears in white on the man's back, as if painted by hand. This is often done in Paris when our minds run after carnival farces, which is not the case at this moment.

Either because His Majesty noticed or was informed of the polichinello and the rat which figured on his back, or because he was afraid of going to sleep under the remarks of the Professor, and wished to change the class so as to wake up, he went and sat some minutes with an adjoining one. But there he was still less cordially received. The boys whispered, and finally shouted, "Down with the Emperor! Get out! get out! Hurrah for the Republic!"

Certainly I do not praise, and do not even excuse, that ill-mannered conduct of the "pitiless age," which Lafontaine so properly censured,—he who knew so well how to amuse and punish boys. A guest is a guest, even though he be an Emperor, a rag-picker, or a proscribed man. Every guest is a messenger of God, as the Arabs say so well, and with so much hospitable nobility. But why did His Majesty make such a show of sitting down indiscriminately with fifteen-year-old scholars? Who wants to return to such a place when he has passed there the saddest years of his life? In a word, as Harpagon says, "What the devil was he doing in that cursed gallery?"

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly has adopted, by a decided majority, the law relative to the mercantile marine. It is the reaction from the blow struck at Mr. Thiers' Government by the rejection of the duties on raw materials. Opinions were greatly divided on this matter. Some ports wanted the law, and others opposed it. The Assembly passed it rather to please the Government than because it believed it. It is an indirect blow at Free Trade, in favor of Protection. Will this go further, and end with the complete triumph of the latter doctrine. In spite of the well-known Protection sentiments of Mr. Thiers and his Minister, Pouyer-Quertier, I do not think it likely that the Chamber will re-establish these duties, at least in their entirety. It is said that Mr. Thiers is already shaken, if not in his convictions, at least in his idea of the feasibility of going back to the old system.

IT REMAINS AT VERSAILLES.

On the other hand, the Assembly has refused to return to Paris. Why? It does not know very well itself. Because it has once said no, and does not want to reconsider. So it is still at Versailles, after a six months' existence. They have given this an importance it does not possess. The Provinces, jealous of Paris, seek to discrown her. Just as if they could hinder all the railroads from converging toward Paris, the head and heart of France, where all flows and whence all comes! Just as if they could annihilate the Capital without decapitating themselves! Paris at first took a great interest in this return, but finally reflected, What difference did it make? What do 750 people, more or less, matter to Paris,—where, moreover, most of them live? Its sole importance is due to its moral effect; for they might believe in the country, or abroad, that Paris was not tranquil. But since intelligence is quickly diffused now, and Paris is as quiet, as beautiful, and almost as gay as before the war, this moral effect will have no continuance.

ITEMS.

The 5 and 10 franc bank-notes have made their appearance. They will gradually replace those issued by different organizations, which will withdraw their paper, leaving in circulation only their 1 and 2 franc notes.

A kind of epidemic of jaundice is now prevailing, especially in certain quarters like Belleville and Montmartre. It is the result of the excessive emotions of the inhabitants during the war, and especially the Commune, which, combined with the influences of spring, gives them the disagreeable complexion of a spoiled lemon. It is not dangerous, and does not last long.

We had, yesterday evening, in Paris, an Aurora Borealis, which literally lit up the sky for several hours, ending in a corona, the lights of which gradually failed away. The Royalists say it is a sign of the coming Kingdom; and the Republicans, of the death of Royalty. The same old story of the Augurs, who could not look at one another without laughing.

THE LAST PLAY.

Finally, the dramatic, and even the second-class political, world is paying much attention to a political play by Mr. Sardou, called "Rabagas." It is a story of a briefless lawyer, who, after many revolutionary efforts and attempts at playing the courtier in his Principality, winds up by falling, and, says the play, has no more resources than in France, the country of lawyers without cases. The sole success of the play lies in its political allusions, where people detect references to Emile Ollivier, Gambetta, etc. With this exception, it is mediocre and inferior to Sardou's other productions. It is received every evening with hisses and applause; but it is a fire of straw, which goes out almost as soon as it is lighted.

EMILE CARREY.

RAILROADS.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railway will reach Puebla in March.

—The Vermont Central Road has on hand a stock of wood for two years.

—The track of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road is laid 38 miles south of the Arkansas River.

—The Texas Central Road, 260 miles in length, is said to have already paid for its construction.

—J. C. Lopez has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Road.

—The Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican* says a law-firm in that city has received an order to purchase the 5,000 shares held by the municipality in the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Road.

—The Arkansas Central Railroad is completed ready for the iron from Helena to White River, a distance of 45 miles, and is surveyed to Little Rock.

—The gap in the Springfield & Illinois Southern Railroad, between Altamont and Pana, will be filled by March 1, making an unbroken line from Beardstown, on the Illinois River, to Shawneetown, on the Ohio,—a distance of 225 miles.

—The last tie has been placed, and the last rail laid and spiked on the Ashtabula & Jamestown Railroad, and Ashtabula has now direct communication with the richest section of the country in Western Pennsylvania.

—The Syracuse *Journal* announces that the proposed railroad from New York to Buffalo will be under contract on the 1st day of June. The entire route has been surveyed, except the links between the Oneida Community and the west line of Onondaga County. The route from Albany west will be on the south side of the Central Road. A large part of the road from New York to Albany is already completed.

The latest phrase at Griffin, Ga., is: "Meaner than gar-broth."

—Natchez is the only city in the world which has nearly 10,000 inhabitants and not a single hotel.

—Cheyenne is happy over the purchase of several pianos and parlor organs, indicating the purpose of residents to remain another season.

—An agent of the Japanese Government has purchased at Batavia, N. Y., three 2-year old Devon heifers; three American merino sheep were obtained at Attica.

—A man in Houston, Tex., has a note for $81 in Mexican coin, given in that city June 9, 1841, which has four times crossed the Atlantic, and was carried for four years in the pocket of a rebel soldier.

—The first legal foothold obtained by whites at Yankton, Dak., was in 1859. The first hotel was opened on Christmas of that year, the first mail received in July, 1860, and the first newspaper established in 1861. The city was incorporated Jan. 8, 1869.

—Savannah has in her City Hall Park two nondescript fowl. As to one of them, opinion is divided—some contending that it is a wild goose, while others assert that it is a brant. The other is a badly mixed bird, with the head of a turkey, the body of a hen, and the voice of a guinea.

Short-Hand Reporting in the Courts.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In this morning's edition of THE TRIBUNE, we notice an article purporting to be a reply to an article published in an edition of your paper of a former date. How far it is a reply, we shall endeavor to show; and we are of the opinion that, upon a careful comparison of the two, it will be found to be no reply at all.

We do not claim, nor do we presume anybody would claim, that short-hand reporters are not very convenient auxiliaries to the proper administration of justice; but we do claim that a monopoly in the business is not near as conducive to justice on general principles as to give all a show according to their ability.

Your correspondent, who so generously rushes to the rescue of the Official Reporters, "without their knowledge or desire," says that "Official Reporters are necessary because it is desirable that there should be some place convenient to Courts where reporters of known experience, integrity, and reliability may be obtained at a moment's notice."

Now, that there is anything in that that applies to an Official Reporter more than to any other, we cannot at all see. It is the interest of every business or professional man to so conduct his business that he shall gain and hold the confidence of those for whom he does business. And all we claim is this, that when we have proven our "experience, integrity, and reliability," when we are *found* to be always on hand; and when it is desired by the parties interested that we shall do their work, it is then right and proper that we be allowed to do that work on an equal footing with any others.

Your correspondent states that there were probably a dozen men in Chicago who have studied short-hand, but are not proficient in it, and yet would undertake to report in Court. We think there are at least two hundred men in Chicago who have studied short hand but are not proficient, but we know of none of this class who are attempting to do any reporting in Court, nor would any one employ them if they made the attempt.

Whoever they may be that the gentleman refers to, the writer, of the communication to which he professes to reply are men who have been longer in the city than he, and have established for themselves a reputation for proficiency second to that of no reporters in the city.

In order to prove that there are other reporters in the city as competent as the Official Reporters, the undersigned, each or either of us, offer to report with the senior or more experienced member of the firm, at any time, before any fair Committee; and then we shall see where the chief official Mogul will come out.

During the January term of the Circuit Court of this County, we reported more cases in that Court than did the firm who constitute the Official Reporters; this will show that "Short-Hand" could not have meant us when he spoke of a certain class of reporters whom Attorneys are "loth" to employ.

The second and last *fact* in the startling array of facts proposed to be given in the communication of "Short Hand" is, that he not one of the Official Reporters, nor did he write his letter with their knowledge or by their desire. We agree very readily, for we do not think the Official Reporters want anything at all said about the matter, and, probably, if he had consulted them, it never would have been written.

If we could suppose that a system of official short-hand reporting is the correct one, still, is not the way it works in this county grossly unjust?

In 1867, the Legislature passed a law for the appointment of three short-hand reporters,—an office to be held by them in perpetuity. Under that law, they have imported from abroad reporters to do the work in this county. Thus does the Legislature of the State of Illinois compel this county to protect foreign industry in a previously unheard of way.

In the record of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors for 1871, we find the following in a report of the Finance Committee submitted on that day: "The estimated expenditures of the county for the fiscal year ending Dec. 1, 1872, are $1,323,669, as seen by the following schedule of estimates: * * * Reporters' bills, $10,000." Whether that was the amount actually expended, we do not pretend to say. That branch of the case does not personally interest us so much as the other branch. That is an injustice to the people of the whole county; the monopoly now in existence is a greater injustice to short-hand writers, and, therefore, it is to be expected that we find more fault with it.

BENNETT & DAVISON.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN HORROR.

Solares, the "Man-God," Incites the Gauchos to Murder All Masons and Foreigners.

Frightful Massacre by the Blood-Thirsty Zealots.

Capture and Death of the Prophet---Sixteen of His Disciples Slain.

Buenos Ayres (Jan. 18) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The horrid massacre at Tandil is in every one's mouth. A man, named Solares, born in Bolivia or Chile, forty years of age, of a pale copper color, and with a pleasing face, had settled near Tandil, a village in the Argentine Confederation, in a hut with two rooms, and had given out that he was a messenger of God. Previously he had resided in the province of Entre Rios, giving out that he could divine the future—foretelling deaths and, it is said, taking measures to give certainty to his prophecies. Finally he was driven away by the authorities, after tying him up and giving him a flogging.

He then went to Rosario, and thence to Azul, where he practiced his profession, asserting that he could cure the blind merely with his touch. There, however, he was arrested by the Justice of the Peace, on account of the disturbances he was promoting, but was released. Still his reputation remained to him, and he soon received a call to go to the estancia of Senor Ramon Gomez, situated fourteen miles from the village of Tandil, to cure the sterility of the wife.

Ramon Gomez was a cousin of the Justice of the Peace for Tandil, and was himself an official. Seeing him lodged with this official the gauchos began to yield implicit faith in his pretentions to be the Savior of mankind and the envoy of God. Soon his fame spread through the country, and the half savage inhabitants made it a kind of pilgrimage to go to visit Solares, who received them in the hut which his protector had assigned to him. Sometimes upward of five hundred persons were there at once, having come on horseback and in wagons, in search of the good services of the prophet.

In one room he lived, in the other was a number of images, and in the latter he received his visitants. Money he refused for himself, but he always advised them to make offerings to the Saints and the Blessed Virgin in his reception room.

The fame of the Tata Dios, or Man-God, grew mightily. The people kneeled before him and kissed his hands, worshipping him as though God himself, listening with reverence to his occasional preachings against foreigners, whom, he said, were Masons and enemies of the Holy Catholic Church.

At last, on New Year's Eve, he called his disciples together and declared as follows:

> The hour is come to kill the Masons, to finish with the authorities, and to open the prisons to release friends who will help us. And as soon as you have fulfilled your mission the rocking stone of Tandil will fall of itself, and beneath you will find a great town. If you do it God will largely repay your pious zeal; if not the most terrible punishment will fall upon you and your children.

His congregation heard and applauded, and before daylight of Jan. 1, 50 of the 150 whom he had called to him assembled behind his white banner and set out on their deadly mission. At daybreak the beating of a drum aroused the inhabitants of Tandil, and they were told that some bandits had passed by, assassinating the people. They then saw in the square the banner of Solares, surrounded by some fifty gauchos on horseback, decked with belts and plumes, who had already broken open the prison and released the only prisoner in it.

In the square the gauchos met an Italian, whom they instantly killed. In the outskirts of the village they met convoys of carts driven by eleven vascons, eight of whom they sacrificed on the spot and wounded three. They passed the store of Vinus Lenuz, and killed him and a laborer; then went to the store of Mr. William Thompson, where they murdered a servant and an Englishman and his wife, recently married, shouting all the time, "Death to the Masons! death to all foreigners! kill and sack!"

At half-past 8 they reached the store of Jean Chappard, a man greatly respected in his neighborhood. There they murdered eighteen persons, namely: The owner and his wife and four children, one of these 3 years old, another a child of 4 months; a girl of 14 years, a female and a male servant, and a number of workmen employed upon the place. The details are too horrible to be given; suffice, that the child of 2 years of age was riddled with stabs, and a chair leg was found thrust through the body of a girl.

Meantime the alarm had spread. The foreigners and natives in Tandil gathered what weapons they could find, mounted and rode after the murderers with the fixed determination to pursue them to the death. By 4 in the evening they overtook them at Chapar, where they were taking tea and changing horses. The murderers prepared to fight, but first sent forward one of their numbers to parley.

The commander of the pursuers declared to him that if they did not surrender no quarter would be given. Solares and his followers then took to flight, but were vigorously pursued. Sixteen met their death then and there, and five were captured, among them Solares, and in some hours afterwards nineteen more were secured—the rest escaped.

In the examination which followed Solares declared that he was innocent of the murders that had occurred, but the others unanimously asserted that he commanded them, that he had been seducing them for some time before to kill all foreigners, and that he had promised them immunity against balls by annointing themselves with ointment which he distributed to them in boxes. The prisoners were lodged in the prison, and were guarded by the inhabitants of Tandil; but in the night shots were fired through holes made in the prison, and Solares fell dead.

Various stories are told of Solares, which attest the credulity and superstition of the gauchos. Thus, he is said to have kept at his door, night and day, a saddled horse which received neither food nor water, yet kept always fat.

They also tell us that an estanciero brought to the Tata Dios a sick peon, the peon insisting on him doing so. The estanciero was told to return next day, but before leaving the Tata Dios, he asked him to give a remedy for a suppositious disease he professed to suffer from. The answer was to return next day, and he would get it, but to be sure to ride his tamest horse. The incredulous estanciero complied with the recommendation, but when half way his horse threw him, breaking his legs. There he was found by the messengers of Solares, who had "divined" the occurrence and had sent men to his aid. On his arrival, the estanciero related what had happened, when the doctor told him that he (the Tata Dios) had purposely punished him thus for his incredulity and attempted trick; "but," said he, "to show that God grants me everything, arise, for you are cured; go home with your peon, who is also cured, and henceforth have faith." And both the estanciero and his peon returned home sound.

Another time they tell that a carter passing by with others laughed at the appearance of the Doctor, but had not gone a hundred yards before he dropped down dead. The Tata Dios, however, told his companions not to bury him, for next day he would resuscitate him, having only punished him for his mockery of God's envoy, and next day the carter came to life and rejoined his comrades.

On another occasion the grasshoppers and the drought were doing great damage, and the gauchos collected at the house of the Tata Dios, beseeching him to bring on rain. He told them to go home, and that on the day after the birth of Christ there would be no more locusts. In fact, it rained on the 25th, and on the 26th the locusts had almost entirely gone.

In another case, a man down with rheumatism travelled some distance to see the Tata Dios, but found him absent. However, by the advice of others, he made a vow with all his heart, and before he reached home was cured.

These and other miscellaneous tales caused persons to come hundreds of miles to consult him, and he would frequently have 200 consultations in a day. From them he took no money, but told them to lay their offerings, if not less than $10 or more than $50, in a salver placed before the Blessed Virgin's image, which was in the centre of the chapel-room, surrounded by images of eight or ten saints.

The native journals have, in general, poured their vials of wrath upon the priests for the teachings which have produced the dreadful tragedy of Tandil. It is, unfortunately, true that the bigotry of the Argentine clergy is of the deepest hue, and that in many cases they do not spare even direct instigations against the Protestants. And the savage Gaucho, already filled with hatred for the detested Gringo, as he contemptuously terms all Protestants, is but too ready to translate the invitations of these religious guardians into such frequent acts of cold-blooded and wanton murder, rarely punished even if capture ensues, that it is becoming a question whether emigration should not be warned from the River Plate, or whether the foreigners should not band together for self-defence, and, disregarding the authorities of the country, who have proved by their acts that they share the gaucho sentiment, and are ready to connive at the escape of gaucho murderers of foreigners, establish Vigilance Committees, whose action will embrace the authorities themselves if found wanting. The evil of the insecurity of life and property is great along the River Plate, and every day makes it more evident that trenchant work must be made with the perpetrators of the crimes and with those who favor the criminals.

Nine years ago not a pound of fine wool was grown in the United States, Great Britain, or any other country except Spain. In 1764 a small flock was sent to the Elector of Saxony as a great present from the King of Spain, whence came the entire product of Saxony wool, of immense value. In 1809, during the invasion of Spain by the French, some of the valuable flocks were sold to raise money. The American Consul, Mr Jarvis, at Lisbon, purchased 1,400 and sent them to this country. A portion of pure and unmixed Merino stock is still to be found in Vermont at this time. Such was the origin of the immense flocks of fine-wool sheep in the United States at the present time.

THE KANSAS INVESTIGATION.

Report of the Legislative Committee.

Chapter of Highly Damaging Revelations.

Charges Against Senators Pomeroy and Caldwell and ex-Representative Clarke.

...ERICAN HORROR.

...n-God," Incites the ...rder All Masons ...signers.

...re by the Blood-Zealots.

...the Prophet--Sixteen ...ciples Slain.

...years ago not a pound of fine wool was ... the United States, Great Britain, or in ... country except Spain. In 1784 a small ... sent to the Elector of Saxony as a ... from the King of Spain, whence ... entire product of Saxony wool, of such ... In 1809, during the invasion of ... the French, some of the valuable flocks ... to raise money. The American Consul ... Jarvis, at Lisbon, purchased 1,400 head ... them to this country. A portion of the ... famous Merino stock is still to be ... Vermont at this time. Such was the ... of the famous flocks of fine-wool sheep ... United States at the present time.

THE KANSAS INVESTIGATION.

Report of the Legislative Committee.

Chapter of Highly Damaging Revelations.

Charges Against Senators Pomeroy and Caldwell and ex-Representative Clarke.

From the Leavenworth Times, Feb. 25.

The following is a copy, in full, of the report submitted to the Legislature yesterday, by the Joint Committee of Investigation. The testimony of the witnesses, submitted with the report, and frequently referred to in it, is too lengthy for newspaper publication,—covering over 500 pages of legal cap. Below is the resolution under which the Committee was appointed, following which is the report:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein: That a Committee consisting of five members of the House of Representatives and three members of the Senate, be appointed to investigate all charges of bribery and corruption connected with the Senatorial elections of 1867 and 1871, with power to send for persons and papers, and report to the Legislature as soon as practicable; and that for the purpose of such investigation each member of the Committee which shall be appointed under this resolution shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations.

Adopted Jan. 24, 1872.

To the President, the Senate, and House of Representatives:

Your Committee appointed by the foregoing resolution met on the 26th of January, 1872, and organized and issued subpoenas for witnesses, and adjourned until Tuesday, the 30th of January, on which day met and proceeded to take the testimony of witnesses, and continued from day to day, and ceased the taking of testimony the 23d of February, 1872. We summoned to appear before us persons within the State of whom it was believed they knew something of the subject matter of the inquiry and the testimony of those who appeared was taken. Under the authority of a concurrent resolution the Committee employed James Chew as their Clerk, who reduced to writing all the testimony taken, which testimony is herewith submitted and made a part of this report:

From the testimony taken your Committee find: That, at the Senatorial election of 1867 a large sum of money was used and attempted to be used in bribing, and attempts to bribe and influence the members of the Legislature to secure the election of S. C. Pomeroy, E. G. Ross, and Thomas Carney, by S. C. Pomeroy, Thomas Carney, Perry Fuller, and others in their employ.

See the report of a Committee appointed in 1867, in the House Journal of 1867, from page 957 to —, inclusive; also see testimony herewith submitted of George A. Reynolds, I. S. Kalloch, D. H. Moberley, S. D. McDonald, Charles D. Ortine, Joshua Wheeler, William Higgs, D. R. Anthony, Ed. Russell, *et al.*

It also appears in reference to that election, that S. C. Pomeroy and Sidney Clarke, in March, 1866, jointly paid $1,000, and agreed to pay a further sum of $2,000, for which they executed their joint notes to M. W. Reynolds, who has recently been appointed Register of the Land Office at Neodesha, in consideration that he would use the columns of his paper, the Journal, at Lawrence, to secure the election of Pomeroy to the United States Senate in 1867, and Sidney Clarke to Congress in the fall of 1866. It also appears that S. C. Pomeroy paid an additional further sum of $250 to the said M. W. Reynolds. It further appears that M. W. Reynolds sued upon these notes in the Douglas County District Court, and the defendants Pomeroy and Clarke, pleaded therein illegal consideration for the notes, and that the ... of the Court upon trial upon the merits, for the defendants, and that the judgment against the plaintiff, Reynolds. That Reynolds had the case prepared for the Supreme Court, and there directed his counsel not to proceed further in the cause, and that shortly thereafter he was appointed to the public office he now holds. From the deposition of Pomeroy and Clarke taken and used in that case, it would appear that the payment of the $1,000, and the promise of $2,000, was to advance Republicanism in Kansas, and to secure a Republican victory at the election in the fall of 1866. When such testimony as this is named in the light of the well-known fact, and the subsequently demonstrated truth that the State was then Republican by a majority of —, without the aid of the Lawrence *Journal*, its falsity is apparent. That the $1,000 was paid, and $2,000 promised to be paid, was so paid and promised to be paid to subsidize the *Journal* in the interest of S. C. Pomeroy and Sidney Clarke personally, is a fair conclusion from the testimony. (See the testimony of Geo. A. Reynolds, Geo. Nevison, deposition of S. C. Pomeroy, Sidney Clarke, and Geo. A. Reynolds, and the finding of the Court.) As a thorough investigation of the Senatorial election of 1867, by reason of the lapse of time since that date, absolutely required, for its preparation and completion, much more time than the ordinary length of a Legislative session, the Committee were forced to be content in that regard with what they could glean from witnesses brought before them for the proof of other facts. Yet, from all the testimony before the Committee on that question, we have no hesitation in recording our well established conclusion that money was used in a large amount and in a corrupt and criminal way by candidates for United States Senator, and by their friends with their knowledge.

In relation to the election of 1871, the testimony shows that Sidney Clarke was a candidate for election to the office of U. S. Senator in 1871, and that his friends engaged for him, which set he ... retained, some eighty rooms at the Teft House. That in addition thereto he rented and fitted up on the opposite side of the street from the Teft House, and on the corner of Kansas avenue and Sixth street, a suite of fine rooms, which was ... designated as the "Soup House" ... that he deposited with the Kansas Valley National Bank, when he came here, twenty-two hundred dollars, which was drawn out by Adams, on authority from Clarke; that Sidney Clarke overdrew his account about sixteen hundred dollars; that he offered to members of the Legislature appointment to office and payment of the expenses of election of members of the Legislature for their votes for him for United States Senator; that he told R. S. Stevens to make whatever arrangements he pleased with ... well in regard to his (Clarke's) expenses; that Stevens paid about twenty-six hundred dollars; that his friend, D. M. Adams, with the knowledge of Clarke, undertook to purchase Senator Wood's vote with the promise of an office, the promise was secured by a certificate of deposit in the Kansas Valley National Bank, for ...; that Mr. ... of Fort Scott, a friend of Mr. Clarke's, was here endeavoring to secure Clarke's election, offered to buy the vote of W. C. Webb for Mr. Clarke, for the sum of $2,000, at Fort Scott in December, 1870.

These things all conspire to place the fact beyond question that Mr. Clarke intended to use, and was endeavoring to use, and with his knowledge permitted his friends to use and endeavor to use, money and other valuable considerations, in an illegal, corrupt and criminal way, to secure votes for himself for United States Senate. It appears that R. S. Stevens, who is a resident of Attica, New York, General Manager of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and whose business headquarters were then, as now, at Sedalia, Mo., was here in the interest of Mr. Clarke, and expended an amount of money for his use in the canvass; also that P. T. Abell was here and spent a sum of money in the interest of Mr. Clarke, and was at the time in the employment of Jas. F. Joy, in his railroad business in this State (see the testimony of Geo. A. Reynolds and P. T. Abell); also that S. D. McDonald, a resident of St. Louis, who had a peculiar interest in Mr. Clarke's election, was here in Clarke's interest. It also appears that Adams paid out of Clarke's money the entire expenses of the "Soup House;" that part of the money paid by Stevens went to pay the expenses of the "Soup House," and that Caldwell paid two or three hundred dollars as a part of the expenses of the "Soup House." May it not be that this disgraceful "Soup House" is the *ledger scape goat* of greater sins of these ... (See testimony of Adams, Abell, and Reynolds.) It can hardly be supposed, even by the most verdant, that Mr. Adams would issue the ... of the Kansas Valley National Bank for ..., and Mr. Wheaton offer to pay $1,000 for a vote for Mr. Clarke without the authority of Mr. Clarke.

In the case of the certificate for the $3,000, the testimony of Mr. King shows that that transaction was a direct attempt to obtain a vote for Mr. Clarke by bribery, the bribe being a mail key, or its equivalent ($3,000) was with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Clarke, if not by his positive direction. The facts that Mr. Wheaton came here and labored for Mr. Clarke, was at the time he made the offer to Mr. ..., and had been before, the strong friend of Mr. Clarke, leaves but little doubt, even with the most skeptical, that that was an effort directed and assented to by Clarke to bribe ... with $2,000. The offer made to ... by Clarke himself, and to S. C. ..., as shown by Wheeler's testimony, are of the same character, except that in the latter it does not appear that any money was to be used in connection with the appointment. (See testimony of Clarke, Wheeler, King, Wheeler, and ...)

In relation to the matter affecting Alexander Caldwell, the testimony shows that Len T. Smith was his particular friend, and was a Democrat, and was working earnestly in the interest of Mr. Caldwell and recognized as his agent and confidential advisor; that James L. McDowell was here and working for, and on confidential terms with Alexander Caldwell in consideration of the promise of Mr. Caldwell to remove Mrs. ...son, a widow, whose husband was killed early in the war, at Morristown, Mo., from the Post Office at Leavenworth; that a large lobby of Leavenworth men were here in the interest of Caldwell; that Thos Carney was here upon confidential relations with Caldwell; that some kind of a written agreement existed between Caldwell and Carney in relation to the Senatorial election; that Carney stated but about two weeks ago that he was coming before the Committee to testify and sent out a message to the Committee; that he was notified by telegraph, as well as by summons, to appear; that he was ready to tell all he knew; that he knew that Caldwell and those in his interest had purchased the votes of members of the Legislature to vote for Caldwell; that a check for $7,000, drawn by Len T. Smith, in favor of Thomas Carney, went into the hands of T. J. Anderson, which was by Anderson presented and cashed at the Kansas National Bank, on the 23d day of January, 1871; that another check for $5,000, drawn by J. W. ..., was cashed under very suspicious circumstances by the Topeka Bank, on the night of the 23d of January, 1871; that another check for $...00 was drawn by Robert Crozier and cashed at the Topeka Bank on the 24th, or 25th day of January, 1871, and the cash delivered to Len. T. Smith; that Len. T. Smith borrowed an amount of money from Thos. A. Osborne to pay his ... bill; that a draft upon the Treasurer of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company for $10,000 was presented by T. J. Anderson and cashed at the Kansas Valley National Bank, on the 21st day of January, 1871. It will be borne in mind that the first vote for United States Senator in 1871, was upon the 24th day of January, 1871, and the joint convention and final vote on the next day, the 25th day of January. There is now ... for $3,000 in the Kansas Valley National Bank, made by Anderson and endorsed by Caldwell, for transactions in this canvass, which note is for the benefit of T. J. Anderson; that Mr. Caldwell claims that the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, by its agents at or about the time of the Senatorial election of 1871, promised to give him $50,000, as its share of the election expenses of that election, or as its bonus ... his influence as a United States Senator; that Caldwell demanded of and importuned Mr. Perry, the President of the K. P. Railway Company, at Leavenworth, after his election, to pay to him (Caldwell) the said sum of $50,000; and that by an arrangement with Mr. Perry, Mr. Caldwell and his faithful friend L. T. Smith came to Topeka from Leavenworth, to see about and settle up this $50,000 transaction, and that the agent of the company here did not admit the promise as alleged by Caldwell, and did not stand as square on the subject as the President of the Company wanted (see testimony of J. P. Usher); that L. T. Smith wanted to arrange with Jacob Smith, President of the Topeka Bank, to cash checks given in the canvass (see testimony of Jacob Smith); that Len. T. Smith wished to be informed of any members of the Legislature who could be bought (see testimony of Greno); that Len. T. Smith said they were dead-broke on the morning of the 23d or 24th, but as soon as Major Anderson returned they would have plenty of greenbacks again; that he would be back in a few minutes; that Anderson did come back, and apparently had something, and went into Caldwell's private room with Caldwell (see testimony of Raymond); that W. H. Carson got $1,000 of this corruption fund (see testimony of Shannon and Spriggs); that money was paid, and offered to be paid, to various members of the Legislature by Caldwell's agents and friends (see testimony of Spriggs, Hammond, Greno, Melville, Neal, Osborne, Thomas, Floyd, Chase, G. W. Wood, Manning, H. D. Baker, and others); that George Smith paid out to members of the Legislature for Mr. Caldwell, and with an understanding that it should be refunded to him by Caldwell—over $20,000 (see testimony of Spriggs); that Caldwell promised appointments to office, and other favorable official acts, for votes (see Bond and other testimony); that Caldwell said after his election, and at different times, that his election cost him more than any one was aware of, and clearly indicated in his conversation, and, in fact, said that he paid for his seat in the United States Senate from this State twice as much as the salary of the office for the full term of six years would amount to, or about sixty thousand dollars, and that he paid Carney's election expenses, amounting to more than ten per cent of the whole sum, or over sixty thousand dollars (see testimony of Burke, Adams and Davis); that Caldwell offered twice, or oftener, to pay all of Sidney Clarke's election expenses, and that he did agree with R. S. Stevens to pay them upon consideration of Clarke's withdrawal, and his friends' support of Caldwell, in the Joint Convention. From all the testimony, your Committee find that Alexander Caldwell used bribery and other corrupt and criminal means, by himself and his friends, with his full knowledge and consent, to secure his election, in 1871, to the United States Senate from the State of Kansas. Your Committee have also to report that the most important witnesses, Thos. Carney, Len. T. Smith, W. H. Carson, and T. J. Anderson, are now fugitives from the State, for the purpose of depriving this Committee of their testimony, and that their absence is in contempt of proper processes issued and served upon them, and as the Committee is convinced from all the circumstances surrounding their sudden and clandestine hegira, for a cash consideration, paid to at least two of them (See Burke and Osborn's testimony). W. A. Martin and Joel Thomas, important witnesses as we believe, have failed to appear, and we have been unable to learn of their whereabouts since they were served; Thomas being served by copy, Martin twice with personal service, once a subpoena and once with the rule of the Senate. Thomas Moonlight and John Fletcher have failed to appear in obedience to process. Every reasonable effort has been made to get these witnesses. Diligent inquiry does not discover that R. S. Stevens has been in the State during the pendency of this inquiry. Ever since this inquiry began, there has been an organized effort of persons in the interest of Mr. Caldwell, and perhaps others, to keep out of the reach of the Committee witnesses whose attendance was greatly desired. Every obstruction that could be, has been thrown in our way by these persons.

The secrecy with which the crimes which the testimony we submit discloses shows the interest of all concerned to conceal them, and the disgrace which attaches to the parties implicated, even remotely, make the labor of proving them very difficult. Men who have been guilty of giving or taking a bribe, or in any wise connected therewith, as a general rule, do not hesitate to hide their own and confederates' infamy behind the less odious crime of perjury.

The time left us after our assignment to this duty before the close of the session was entirely too short to permit us to go entirely through the work we have had in hand, especially when it is remembered that we had our ordinary legislative duties to perform, as well as this extraordinary duty. The magnitude of our labors, and of the subjects referred to us, can only be fully appreciated by those who have met the inquiry face to face. When the testimony which we herewith submit is read in the light of the facts that Len. T. Smith left the State about the time the investigation was ordered, and remained away; that Carney, Anderson, and Carson are fugitives, who have sought refuge beyond the territorial limits of the State; that Fletcher and Thomas and Martin are skulkers, secreted or absent from the State, there can be but one conclusion, and that is, that the same person or persons are guilty of the offences into which we are inquiring, and that they know it. (See testimony of Osbourne, Burke, Adams, Spriggs, and others.)

From the testimony, all will see that the full and complete exposition of those high crimes is the incessant labor of months, instead of the few days we have had. As our report must, of necessity, be made before this session closes, and as the adjournment is near at hand, we are compelled to close our labors, with the testimony of the sixty-four witnesses which we have examined, and the documents attached to their testimony, all of which we respectfully submit.

(Signed)

JAS. D. SNODDY, E. S. STOVER, H. C. WHITNEY, } Committee on part of Senate.

W. H. CLARKE, J. J. WOOD, G. W. CLARK, D. H. JOHNSON, J. BOYNTON, } Committee of House.

THE KENTUCKY RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Accounts of Eye-Witnesses—Suppositions as to the Cause of the Disaster.

From the Louisville Courier, Feb. 26.

When the news of the accident on the Short-line Railroad on Friday morning reached this city, Drs. Hamilton Griffin and J. O. Green having been sent for, left on the 4 p. m. train for the scene of the disaster. The ... of Dr. Griffin, with incidents as related by Conductor Voorhies:

Arriving at the spot we found a number of persons engaged in removing the debris and attending the suffering. A few fires were kindled around the place, and their flickering light, mingling with the soft radiance of the moon, displayed the ghastly scene of wreck and ruin in a strange, weird, ghostly glare. The wreck at the bridge presented a fearful sight, the cars and bridge all piled together in a strangely jumbled mass.

A gentleman who was in the ladies' car says the bridge broke down suddenly, without warning. He was sitting in the rear of the car, when suddenly he felt the sensation of the rapid downward movement, he heard the crash, was stunned, and, on reviving, found himself in the front end of the car in a mass of men, women, and children, piled on top of each other, with the seats and other movables of the car on top of them. The fear that the fire from the stove would roast them all alive made it the most horrifying and agonizing moment of his life.

The fire from the stoves instantly kindled the fragments of timbers, and soon a blaze sprung up in the midst of the wreck, slightly burning some of the helpless persons who were wounded and fastened between the timbers, and threatening to destroy all those who could not scramble from the wreck. This would certainly have been their fate, had it not been for the coolness, intrepidity, and almost superhuman efforts of the brave-hearted engineer, Mr. Dallas Pullam, who seized his buckets, and, leaping from his engine, rushed down to the creek, and threw water upon the burning pile until the flames were extinguished, thus saving many lives and preventing the spread of the flames from the wreck to the trestle.

After the shock was over Conductor Voorhies, who was sitting in the rear of the ladies' car, found himself lying in the front part of the coach, covered with a large piece of the stove, with seats and wounded persons piled over and around him. Scrambling out, he sprang to his feet, and, though severely injured, began immediately to assist others to extricate themselves from the heavy timbers, and, as soon as the people commenced gathering from the neighborhood, he began to send despatches to the nearest stations; but it is said that his tongue was so badly bitten that he was unable to speak to any one to tell anything about the occurrence.

Engineer Pullman says that he was crossing the bridge at the usual rate, which is from twelve to eighteen miles an hour over these places, and when nearing the abutment, felt a strange movement of his engine, and looking instantly around saw the train sinking down with the bridge. At the same instant the engine, which had reached the abutment, was "slewed" from the track and landed safely on the ties of the trestle-work, the couplings between the engine and tender were snapped asunder, and the train and tender went crashing to the ground below, smashing to pieces and piling up in a confused mass. The smoke from the burning car instantly sprang up, and, as soon as possible, he ran down with his buckets and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until some of the wounded had been severely burned. He then, with a few others who were not very badly injured, went to removing the wounded.

Both passengers and officers of the train say it is impossible to give a description of the occurrence. Everyone has his or her experience to relate, and nothing more. They only know that they felt the shock, were stunned, and awoke to the realization of intense pain or a sense of the awful state of things.

Superintendent Gimperling went to the scene on a special train, carrying timber for the reconstruction of the bridge, on Friday night, and on returning to the city last night was unable to say more than substantiate the statements made in the *Courier-Journal* yesterday, except that he thought the general condition of the wounded was not as bad as reported; but he said that the nature of the accident was inexplicable and indescribable, and spoke of the scene as one of the most complete wrecks imaginable.

The train which arrived from Cincinnati at 9 o'clock last night brought William Henkill, the fireman who went down with the tender, and was seriously wounded in the hip.

We have taken much trouble to ascertain the cause, or most plausible theory of cause, of the disastrous breaking down of what was considered a first-class iron bridge under the weight of a light passenger train, running at a speed not exceeding the rate of fifteen miles per hour at the time of the break. Our inquiries have not been entirely fruitless in gathering some important facts and speculations. Not the least important of these is that some animosities have existed against the road and some of its conductors, which have been manifested in anonymous letters of warning from bad characters in that vicinity. This, added to the fact that two heavy freight trains had passed over the bridge within eight hours preceding, and the great ease and facility with which a few taps might have been wrenched off and bolts knocked out within any few minutes of that interval, led to the speculation that the bridge may have been foully tampered with by some fiend who delights in malicious mischief. But the wreck has not been sufficiently reached and inspected to find any tangible proof to sustain this theory.

—Sunday evening cock-fights are a popular amusement in Norwich, Conn.

THE BALTIMORE SCANDAL.

Charges Against the Rev. Dr. Huston.

Statements of One of His Victims.

A Card From the Accused.

From the Baltimore American, Feb. 26.

The apparent effort making by certain parties to shield the Rev. L. D. Huston, late pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church South, from the charge of seducing several children connected with the Sabbath School of St. Paul's Church of the same denomination, has induced us to thoroughly investigate the matter. The result of this investigation has satisfied us that a more base and black-hearted villain never disgraced any walk of life than the Rev. L. D. Huston has shown himself to be, and that the poor children who have been the victims of his lust are deserving and should receive the sympathy of the entire community.

The girl whose young life has been blighted by the touch of the seducer, as the tender rosebud by the early frost, was a pupil of the Western Female High School, the daughter of a lady well known to many of the people of Baltimore as a lady of culture and refinement. She was a fair scholar, stood well in her classes, and, up to the day of the melancholy discovery, there never was anything in her conduct that excited the least suspicion on the part of her companions or her teachers. A pretty face and a well rounded form are precious gifts, but sometimes they expose the possessor to perils from which those less favored are exempt. The "evil-eye" had gazed on this budding beauty, but the charm of modesty and at least the emblem of innocence still remained.

There is no truth in the story which has been published to the effect that suspicion was first aroused by the finding of an improper note in her desk. Two weeks since one of the assistant teachers at the High School told the Principal that a rumor had come to her ears seriously affecting the reputation of this unhappy girl. The Principal was much perplexed as to what course he should pursue. He was desirous of avoiding the scandal which any investigation would create, and yet he thought that the girl ought not to remain in the school if the rumor was true. On the following day a note was placed in the hands of the Principal by a young man to whom it had been addressed. There was nothing particularly improper in the language used in the note, but there seemed to be an undercurrent of *innuendo* that was suspicious. The name of the young man is not known except to the party to whom he delivered the ill-starred missive. The Principal determined to show the note to the girl's mother, and to ask her to withdraw her daughter from the school quietly, so as to prevent the necessity of any action on his part. When the daughter was brought before her mother to explain the language of the note she had written, she made the confession which has driven the Rev. Dr. Huston in disgrace from his church and from his adopted city. Up to this time there had been no mention of his name—the inquiry started at the High School had no relation to him—and, until the poor girl told her sorrowful story to her mother, there had not been a suggestion that implicated him in the least.

The day after the mother had been made acquainted with the daughter's dishonor, a note fell into her hands which was not directed to her. It contained a request for the daughter to meet the writer on the corner of Lexington and Carey streets, at a certain hour in the evening. It was dated at No. — German street, and the daughter denied all knowledge of the party whose name was signed to it. It is quite probable that this note was a blind, and that the name signed to it was fictitious. The reverend seducer may have heard a whisper of impending danger, and invented this ruse in order to obtain an interview.

Overpowered with grief, and perplexed by this mysterious letter, the mother naturally sought advice from her pastor, the Rev. Wm. Munsey, and from the disclosures made to him the investigation sprung which has given publicity to the whole affair, and excited a storm of indignation which the Rev. Dr. Huston did not dare to face.

We yesterday had a prolonged interview with the mother of that one of the children whose name has been most prominently connected with this terrible affair. We found her overwhelmed with grief, and while relating the story of her child's terrible wrong was at times scarcely able to articulate.

It appears that about four years since she attached herself to Dr. Huston's church, and at his request sent her two daughters to the Sabbath school. Very soon after the Doctor either conceived or pretended to conceive a great liking for the youngest of the two, and urged the mother to allow him, as the child was fatherless, to perform a father's duty towards her and aid in her instruction and moral and religious training. From that time during the four years that have since transpired scarcely a day had elapsed that the child did not spend some time in his company, and on some days he would call at her house four or five times, nominally as he said to kiss her sick sister, but really to fasten his meshes more securely around his fatherless victim. The mother, at the same time, feeling all the devotion and attachment to her pastor which were so universal in Dr. Huston's congregation, thought her ... and returned thanks to God that such a shield had been vouchsafed for her protection. As time moved on and her child approached womanhood, the attentions of the doctor became more constant and prolonged, he frequently calling for her to walk with him or to go to certain places, always with the cant of hypocrisy on his lips and lust burning in his heart. She appeared to care for the company of no one else, and showed an attachment and affection for him such as is sometimes developed by a child for a father.

As there appears to be a disposition on the part of some of our citizens to class the unfortunate young lady who has been named in connection with this affair among the vicious and untruthful, we feel in duty bound to say a word in her behalf. There are few ladies in the city who have been reared with more watchful and loving care and anxiety than she has. Her parents were at one time in good circumstances, and we knew them intimately, the father prosecuting a successful business on Baltimore street. Reverses came, and the father became as dead to the family, leaving with the desolate mother two daughters, at that time respectively ten and twelve years of age. The mother, with no resources but her own industry, has devoted herself to the moral and religious training and education of these children. Nothing has been spared to render them capable of maintaining themselves, her object being to fit them for school-teachers. The older one a few years since became afflicted, and is now a cripple. The whole hopes of the mother thus became centered upon the younger daughter, and she was strong in the hope that she would soon be able to secure her an appointment as a teacher in one of the public schools. At the present time, her age is just 16 years, and a more timid, modest, kindly young creature could scarcely be found than she was. She bore the same characteristics, to all outward appearance, up to the time of the recent disclosures, and is now bowed down and almost broken-hearted. We met her a few days since, on Fayette street, and, knowing her early history, and the trials and sorrows of her young life, we were rejoiced to see the child of our memory grown to a graceful and modest woman, neat and tasty in her attire, and, to all appearances, happy and prosperous. Of one thing we are assured, that all the rumors and statements as to improper intercourse with other parties are false and malicious, and that she is to-day, saving the disgrace brought upon her by this clerical libertine, free from any other corrupting influence.

Still the mother rested in happy security, and it was not until a few weeks since that the terrible reality came to her knowledge, which, in detail, exhibits such systematic villainy that it seems almost incredible. It was his constant habit to kiss all the young girls, and during the first two years he contented himself with kissing and hugging this one of his victims, but two years ago he took her out with him nominally for the purpose of a walk, but really to an assignation house on Caroline street, kept by a colored woman whom he had brought here from Virginia, where he accomplished her ruin. Subsequently he often took her to this house and taught her, in her childish innocence, that there was nothing wrong in it, at the same time frequently making her swear, with her hand upon the Bible, that she would not divulge the matter to her mother or any living soul. On some occasions he took her to a house on Pear street, and on others to a house on Josephine street, and the members of his church will remember that during the camp meeting last fall he returned to the city for one day, as he said to baptize a sick infant, but in reality to satisfy his wicked lust. Early in the morning of the day he spent in the city he called at the house of his victim, and asked her mother to allow her daughter to spend the day with him at his house, as it would be a holiday for her; having left his family at camp, it would be so lonesome for him, and he would assist her in her studies after he had finished the sermon he had come home to prepare. The deluded mother consented, and now the daughter confesses it was nothing more nor less than an assignation for the most unholy of purposes, under his own roof. He returned next day to the camp ground, and took part in the exercises, preaching and exhorting up to the close of the meeting.

But this is not all the villainy charged against this monster. The letter which was found, his victim positively avers was written at the suggestion of Dr. Huston, who had taught her to believe that such things were common, and that by so doing she might save him from trouble. He told her to pick out among her acquaintances any young man that she thought would best serve the purpose, and invite him to take her to one of the houses to which he had so frequently taken her. His object evidently was to blast her character for reliability in case any disclosures should at any time be made against him, and the letter subsequently intercepted by her mother was undoubtedly written by him and signed by another name to throw doubt on the mother's mind as to the truth of the revelations her daughter had made to her. No such person lived at the house where the letter was dated from, and no such person was known by the daughter. It was a forgery for the object of blasting the credibility of the unfortunate child.

We have intentionally alluded to but one victim, and the sorrowing mother and child beg us to mention none others, as they would shield his other victims from the sorrow which has almost crushed their hearts. Suffice it to say that there were other children whom he held in the same wicked snare, who visited the houses named with him, and who were bound by like oaths not to divulge the secret. They fortunately have not been brought to the public gaze, but outraged parents would have taken the life of the villain if he had not precipitately left the city.

The Rev. Dr. Munsey in his sermon yesterday at Central Church, whilst not alluding directly in this terrible affair, left no room in the minds of his hearers to doubt that this whole discourse was based upon it. It was the children of St. Paul's Church that had been corrupted by this villain, and it was he who, after listening to his protestations of innocence, with his hand upon the bible, charged home to him his guilt, and ordered Dr. Huston to yield up his license and fly from the wrath which his conduct has awakened. Those who had listened to him were under no uncertainty as to his conviction of the guilt of the accused. His language was emphatic and strong against those who play the hypocrite and use the livery of Christ to serve the devil and minister to their own passions. Many of his hearers, who knew and loved the blooming innocents who had been crushed and corrupted, wept and refused to be comforted. Truly may it be said that this man, who had been almost worshipped by his people, has left behind no friend to defend him. Nearly every one who had known him, now has some incident to relate which caused doubts in their minds as to his sincerity and piety, and many statements are made as to his unchaste actions toward young girls, who instinctively shunned him on that account.

A lady yesterday asserted that the Kentucky Conference which sent him here with a clean record is morally responsible for the outrages which he has committed here, as he had been compelled to leave that Conference in similar charges, and to escape the threatened vengeance of those whose children he had corrupted.

There seems to be but little known of Rev. Dr. Huston previous to his coming to Baltimore. He was once an itinerant Methodist preacher in Virginia, and afterwards the editor of a religious journal in Nashville, Tennessee. The paper which he conducted was called the *Home Circle* and was intended to teach religion, and virtue, and purity at the fireside.

From Tennessee he went to Kentucky, and it is said that he left that State under a cloud, although he came to Baltimore with regular credentials from the Kentucky Conference. He was a man of fair ability, pleasant address, and agreeable presence. Men of the world would have taken him for a second Mr. Chadband on account of a certain affectation of sanctity and suavity that he had, but to the pure-minded, unsuspecting people to whom he stood in the relation of pastor he seemed a veritable saint. His pulpit oratory was somewhat peculiar, and whatever power it had rested in the softness of his voice. He had a sort of elocutionary trick of going through a sentence in an ordinary tone until he reached the last clause, and then his voice would drop almost to a whisper, as if emotion was choking utterance. There was some persons who thought that much of the feeling which he exhibited was put on for the occasion, but the kind-hearted women who had faith in him wept whenever his voice became tremulous with affected tenderness.

Most persons have some respect for a man who loves children, and it is probable that the fondness which Dr. Huston showed for little girls, often raised him in the esteem of their parents. Little did they dream that it was a lecherous mania, that was taking on the semblance of fatherly care; little did they suspect that the kisses which he imprinted on ruby lips were hot with unhallowed lust.

It has been reported that he was in the habit of visiting the Western Female High School. He was there but three times, so far as can now be remembered. Once he came to ask some of the teachers and pupils to assist in an entertainment that was about to be given for the benefit of his church, and twice he sought admission on the pretence of seeing some of the girls who had been his Sunday School scholars. On one of these occasions he kissed one of the girls in a way that excited the indignation of the teacher who witnessed the act, and he was narrowly watched during the rest of his stay, although at that time there had not been a word breathed against his good name.

There are many rumors afloat as to other unchaste acts of which the Rev. Dr. Huston has been guilty, but until there is some tangible evidence of their truth, it is best that they should not be published.

Card from the Accused Minister.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial:

Will the conductors of newspapers give me space to denounce as infamously false and slanderous, in every particular and in every sense, the shocking statement contained in a note which appeared in an evening journal of Baltimore about me, and to ask the suspension of public opinion till an investigation can be had. The loss of my voice, and the failing health of a member of my family, had determined me, weeks ago, to leave Baltimore.

L. D. HUSTON.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26, 1872.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER AT ST. LOUIS.

The Silver Bow and R. J. Lockwood Sunk by Ice—A Loss of Nearly $140,000.

From the St. Louis Republican, Feb. 27.

All apprehensions of danger from ice in the river had passed away, and yesterday was unusually active on the landing. A large number of boats from points on the lower river arrived in port, and steamboatmen entertained no fears for the safety of their property. Boats, which had been carefully protected during the winter, in safe harbors, were brought to the wharves of this city to take on cargoes destined for other ports.

About half-past 7 o'clock last evening, a vast body of moving ice was heard by persons in the neighborhood of the elevator at the foot of Biddle street, crashing along the shore and stretching out into the stream—how far no one in the gloom of a starless night could tell. The alarm was sounded from bells and steam-whistles all along the landing and on the river in front of the city. Persons in charge of the boats were immediately made aware of the danger. Enough could be ascertained to satisfy the experienced river men that the floating mass threatened a danger of no ordinary magnitude. In the stillness of the night the noise made by this iceberg as it rolled and crashed along the banks could be heard for a considerable distance. When it struck the piling about the elevator and the break-water above the bridge piers, the crash was something terrific. Heavy timbers were wrenched from their positions as though they had been but frail splinters. On came the almost irresistible ice-floe.

The steamboats R. J. Lockwood, Silver Bow, and Minnie were all lying moored to the Carter Line wharf-boat. The wharf is located at the foot of Vine street. The position of the boats was as follows: The R. J. Lockwood, the first up the stream; next below, the steamer Silver Bow, and then the steamer Minnie. The R. J. Lockwood was the first boat to receive the shock. There were three separate floes or fields of ice, each one covering a large space. The current being strong, the ice moved with a velocity of not less than four miles an hour. The piece which first came in contact with the boats was about three hundred feet in width, four or five hundred feet long, and is stated to have been not less than four feet in thickness. When the ice struck, such was its momentum, that the timbers of the Lockwood from her bows back along the starboard side of her hull, were shivered into splinters, and she careened and began to sink immediately. The Silver Bow was the next to receive the shock of the terrible mass. The crash was terrific, and it is supposed that her centre hull was torn to fragments. She sunk to her hurricane deck within the space of seven minutes after having been struck. There were but few people around at the time the alarm was given. Captain Henry A. Dorham, of the Silver Bow, who had been attending to, receiving, and seeing the cargo stowed away, had just sat down to supper in the cabin, when aroused by the prolonged screaming of many steam-whistles. He immediately came out and saw the nature of the impending danger. It was impossible to do anything to avert the calamity, and all awaited the result of the collision with serious apprehension. The Lockwood, though first to be struck, was last to sink. Being a staunch boat, only two years old, she had offered considerable resistance to the onset of the iceberg. The Silver Bow was partly loaded, having on board at the time of the catastrophe about 400 tons of freight. This, doubtless, had much to do with the suddenness of her going down. The Lockwood had no freight on board, and to this fact is due the length of time it required before she finally settled. It was fully half an hour after the ice struck the Lockwood before she suddenly careened to the starboard, gave two or three tremendous lurches, like the death-throes of some gigantic monster, turned with her starboard side down and hull partially out of water, and settled down in the mud at the bottom of the river.

The R. J. Lockwood was owned by the following parties: Carter & Conn, six-sixteenths; Thomas W. Rea, three-sixteenths; James C. Coghill, two-sixteenths; A. L. Lacroix, as trustee for Ellen Widen, two-sixteenths, and Henry A. Dorhman, three-sixteenths. The Custom House measurement of this vessel was 421.15 tons. She was built at Pittsburgh, Penn., about two years ago. She was a stern-wheel boat, engaged in the Red river trade, and belonged to what is known as the Carter Line packets.

The Silver Bow was a handsome little side-wheel boat, running in connection with the same company, and was owned by the following parties: Thos. W. Rea seventeen thirty-seconds; Carter & Conn one-eighth; C. A. Farris three-thirty-seconds; and Henry A. Dorhman one-quarter. Her Custom House measurement was 478.70 tons. Her actual carrying capacity was about 650 tons. This boat had recently undergone extensive repairs, had been refurnished throughout, and was in all respects almost as good as new.

The R. J. Lockwood was valued by her owners at $35,000. On this there were policies of insurance covering about $18,000, principally in St. Louis offices. This boat came up from Grand Tower on Saturday with a light cargo which she had discharged, and was at the time without any cargo on board. The Silver also came up from below to the landing here, a few days ago, and was receiving cargo all day yesterday. She had probably 400 tons of merchandise on board. The boat was worth about $38,000 or $40,000, on which there was probably less than $3,500 of insurance. Capt. Thomas W. Rea, and Capt. Henry A. Dorhman, principal owners, had no insurance whatever on their interest in the boat. It is impossible to estimate, with any degree of reliability, the loss on the cargo. It is said, however, that the cargo was a valuable one, and was worth not less than $60,000 to $70,000.

About the time the Lockwood capsized and went down there was a considerable crowd collected on the wharf, as the rumor of the disaster had, by that time, spread abroad. The roar and crashing noise made by the ill-fated steamer was something terrifying in the darkness and gloom of night. Men rushed away from the spot as if they thought the boats had left the river, and were moving with dire rapidity up the paved wharf. As soon as the excitement had subsided and the boat was lying quiet and still in the muddy depths, men began to examine into the extent of the calamity. It was found that the two boats had been shivered and had gone down—both total wrecks; that the steamer Minnie was leaking, and that the Carter line wharfboat was taking water freely, all of which was caused by the terrible force of the floating iceberg. Serious apprehensions were entertained that the floes which had accomplished so much destruction, would be followed by other fields that may cause a greater devastation along the levee. At a late hour a considerable number of people were still on the wharf near the scene of the accident, watching the operations of a working party making efforts to save some portion of the cabin furniture of the Silver Bow.

It had been announced that the great ice gorge formed in the Missouri River at Brunswick, last November, had broken up on Sunday, and was moving down the stream. Although it was known that the ice at this point was very heavy, yet little fear was entertained that it could do any damage after floating so long a distance. It was supposed that it would be so much broken, even if any portion of it should reach this port, that it would be but light fragments. There is but little doubt that this iceberg, which did so much damage last night, was a part of the Brunswick gorge. The change in the temperature was sufficient to check the process of melting, and the boulders of ice drifting down yesterday seemed very hard. The ice from the Missouri River is very heavy, and the experience of last night demonstrates that boats are not safe in this port when it is moving.

LIFE IN NEW MEXICO.

Outrage by Indians—A Man Burned Alive—Three Shocking Murders.

HORRIBLE INDIAN OUTRAGE—A MAN BURNED ALIVE—THIRTY HEAD OF CATTLE RUN OFF.

SILVER CITY, N. M., Feb. 10.

EDITORS NEW MEXICAN: Night before last, about 1 o'clock, the Indians went to the saw-mill of Mr. Bremen, about eight miles from here, and set fire to the cook's house, which joined the corral, as they could not get into the corral where there were 30 head of cattle. Men sleeping in a house close by were aroused by the noise and glare of the fire, and saw the house where the cook was sleeping all enveloped in flames. The fire was so hot they could not get within 20 feet of the house. The corral was on fire, and they ran and opened the gates and let the cattle run out so that they might not be burned to death, and immediately upon the cattle getting out of the corral the Indians took possession of them and ran them off.

At the earliest opportunity the men reached the ruins of the burnt building, and found the burnt and charred remains of the cook about half way between the corner of the room where his bed was and the door, with face down. The cook's name was Charles Reeding, a native of Switzerland, and he had been in this part of the country only a short time.

GEORGE F. BORNGESSER MURDERED IN HIS STORE AT LA BAJADO.

From the Santa Fe Post, Feb. 17.

News was received in the city last night of the brutal murder of George F. Borngesser, Esq., on Thursday night at his store, in La Bajado. As we gathered the information from various parties, it appears Mr. Borngesser's store was entered for the purpose of plunder, and it is more than likely that he was murdered either because he offered resistance or because it was known to the scoundrels that he identify them, though some seem to think the murder was premeditated. It appears that, not satisfied with their victim's life, the murderers cut and horribly mutilated his body, which presented a frightful appearance when discovered. No clue has been found, nor can we learn that there are any well-founded suspicions as to the perpetrators of this most foul crime.

The deceased was about 60 years of age, a German, and an old settler in the territory, where he was well and favorably known. He has for several years been engaged in business as a dealer and Government contractor, and has been in business in Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Tesuque, and Manzana.

At the last named place an attempt to rob his store and murder himself was made several years ago, but was frustrated, and three of the would-be murderers were hung under the jurisdiction of Judge Lynch.

Mr. Borngesser has a married daughter residing at Pueblo, Col., and a wife and son living, we believe, in Chicago, but has no relations in the Territory.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN TAOS COUNTY.

From the New Mexican.

A most horrible murder committed in Precint No. 10 (Penasco) of Taos County, some months ago, has just come to light. The facts are about as follows: one Jose Tomas Romero has been for some time past living in criminal intimacy with Juana Arguello, the wife of Catalino Baca; the latter discovered the relationship existing between his wife and Romero, and reproached the former for her conduct. This determined the guilty parties to make away with the husband. On the night of the 30th of November last, whilst sleeping in his own house, he was most brutally murdered by his wife and her paramour, his head being completely cut to pieces with an axe; his body was then hid in an outhouse, and the next morning his wife reported that before daybreak he had started for the Huerfano, thus accounting for his absence. A few days after, the body of the murdered man was taken from the outhouse by the murderer, Amador Romero, his younger brother, and Juan Lorenzo Abila, and carried to the woods, where they expected it would be devoured by the wild animals, the head, feet, and hands being first cut off and buried, so that if the body was found identification would be impossible. Now for the discovery. On the morning of the 18th of January last, nearly three months after the murder, Juan Miera and Vicente Mascarenas were travelling from Rio del Pueblo to Penasco, when their attention was attracted to an arroyo near the road by the large number of ravens collected there; riding up to the spot they were shocked to find the partial remains of a human body. On arriving at Penasco they informed the authorities of the discovery. Suspicion had attached for some time to the woman, Juana Arguello, on account of the mysterious disappearance of her husband, and she was at once arrested, when she made a full confession, implicating all the parties named as principal and accessories. She is now confined in the County Jail at Taos, and it is expected that the other parties will be arrested at an early day, as they are well-known and cannot long remain in concealment. The murdered man, Catalino Baca, was a native of El Paso, Mexico, where his mother and brother are living.

RIOT AND TRAGEDY AT TRINIDAD—THE SHERIFF SHOT BY A TEXAN.

From the *Enterprise* of the 9th inst., we take the following account of the riot in Trinidad, which resulted in the death of Juan Tafolla, Sheriff of Las Animas County:

A party of Texan herders were in the habit of coming into town to drink and gamble. On Friday of last week one of this party, George Wilson, was at the Exchange saloon, gambling. After a time he declared that he had been robbed of $6 or $7, and left the house in search of some of his comrades. Soon after he returned in company with his brother, Fayette Wilson, and a lad named Atwell. On re-entering the saloon, Wilson immediately commenced to utter threats against anybody and everybody unless he got his money. Arbour, the proprietor of the house, attempted to pacify him by offering to return the amount of money lost. It was of no avail, however. His pistol was cocked, and he now commenced to declare that as he had been robbed some one had to die for it. At this, Tafolla, the Sheriff, who had been quietly watching the course of affairs, stepped up to Wilson and uttered some warning word. In an instant the Texan wheeled and pointed his pistol at Tafolla's head. The Sheriff grasped the barrel of the pistol, and while he was in the act of pulling it down Wilson drew the trigger. Tafolla gave a convulsive leap and staggered forward, his pistol going off without aim, and before he reached the ground, so rapid was the whole affair, two more bullets were shot into him. Wild confusion ensued. The people in the saloon rushed pell-mell into the street; some crawled across it through the mud, in their fear of the Texan's bullets. The latter retreated to the United States livery stable, where were their horses and rifles, Atwell going up to the hotel to summon the rest of the 'boys.' Meanwhile an enraged crowd had assembled at the bridge, held at bay by the two Spencer rifles, which pointed that way. The son-in-law of the murdered man, Mr. Joaquin Young, was the only one who crossed that terrible rubicon, and was rushing on to certain death, when he was seized and dragged out of danger by Justice Wacomber, who ran the gauntlet from the other side in the hope of preventing a free fight. Meantime the horses were saddled, the desperadoes mounted, and the party, five in number, rode slowly out of town. Atwell had been arrested at the United States Hotel and disarmed, but was rescued by his comrades from his captors, and his arms retaken. In the meantime medical assistance had been summoned to Tafolla, but it was too late, he was dead. Three wounds were found upon his body. One bullet had entered just below his breast-bone, another at the shoulder near the neck, and the other had gone through the arm. A party of Mexicans pursued the Texans the same night, and in the morning a large squadron of Americans rode out to the camp, expecting to have a desperate fight with the Texans, who, rumor said, were besieged in a cabin at Vega. The desperadoes had stopped at camp on Friday night long enough to feed their horses, and had then gone on. Atwell, perhaps the least guilty of the three, was found at camp and arrested, and held in $500 to appear at the next District Court, on a charge of being accessory to the murder. Two bullets which passed through or missed Tafolla in the saloon slightly injured two of the bystanders.

A City of Women.

Mrs. Leonowens, in her lecture on Siam, tells the following: "The central part of the capital city of Bangkok, in Siam, is devoted exclusively to the residence of some 9,000 women, among whom no man but the King may enter. The inhabitants of this inner city are the thousand women of the royal harem, and some 8,000 more, who are soldiers, artificers, and slaves. This little world is ruled by women as magistrates, who administer the laws of the Kingdom. There is no appeal from their decisions. Prisoners are arrested by Sheriffs of their own sex. If it is necessary to chain them, it is done by blacksmiths of their own sex. If a disturbance arises, it is suppressed by a force of 500 Amazons, trained from infancy to the use of sword and spear. Meanwhile the slave women carry on a variety of manufactures, or go outside the walls to till the fields. The women of higher birth are 'sealed' to the King; the slave women may marry, but their husbands dwell outside the walls. The children, if boys, are banished from the city of women at 6 years old; only the girls remain. All the Oriental distinctions of rank are scrupulously observed within this strange realm, except that the magistrates are chosen for personal character and wisdom. Mrs. Leonowens speaks with great reverence of the woman who was Chief Justice when she lived in Bangkok, and tells some remarkable anecdotes of the courage with which she enforced justice against offenders far superior to herself in social rank."

ARREST OF MURDERERS.

One of Them Shot.

From the Wayne County (Mo.) Democrat.

On Saturday last, February 17th, a stranger arrived at Piedmont, in this county, by the cars, at about 2:30 p. m. He inquired for Dr. Pettit and upon being introduced to him made his business known confidentially. From subsequent developments it appeared that he had a requisition from the State of Mississippi, together with the necessary papers from Governor Brown of this State, for the arrest of a man named Scott and another of the name of Teat, who had committed three murders in the State of Mississippi and for whom a reward was offered. He further stated that Scott had assumed the name of W. H. Miles, and that he was a shoemaker by trade and supposed to be carrying on his avocation at Patterson. He wanted to hire a horse to ride over to Patterson for the purpose of making the arrest, and was informed that he could probably get one from a citizen residing in the neighborhood of the name of Morris. He started in search of the horse and opened the front door of a shoemaker's shop and inquired for Morris. Scott, who owned the shop and who was at work, immediately recognized the Marshal and asked him what he wanted with Morris. He replied, "I want a horse." Scott remarked, with an oath, "You are after me." The Marshal replied that he was not, but wanted a horse. Scott grabbed his revolver and told him to tell his business or he would blow a hole through him, and ran out at the door and pulled it to after him, when the Marshal shot at him through the window, but missed him. Scott then started to get away, leaving his hat, coat, trunk, and everything behind him. The Marshal pursued, and called a posse, but Scott outdistanced him, and, having crossed the railroad, soon gained the woods, and was lost sight of for that night. At this time no one knew, except as we have mentioned, what the difficulty was about, and the Marshal being a stranger, the citizens were tardy in rendering assistance, but, after it was known with what crime Scott was charged, plenty of assistance was rendered, and the woods were scoured all night. On Sunday there were at least fifty men out searching for Scott, but without success. On Sunday evening a Mr. H. W. Jaynes, who resides near the creek, about a mile above Piedmont, near the foot of Irish Mountain, but on the opposite of the creek, went to a neighbor's, in his shirt-sleeves, and seemed very much excited, stating that he had heard Scott calling for him three or four times. He remained at his neighbor's house all night, and the next morning, after sending a young man into town, to report that Scott had called him, he returned to his own residence and looked for his coat, but it was gone. About midnight on Monday, Dr. L. M. Pettit, James Russell, Thos. McGhee, and Wm. Daniels proceeded to Jaynes' residence, and, surrounding the house, found Scott was sitting by the fire talking with Jaynes, with Jaynes' coat on. He, Scott, hearing the noise, opened the back door, when Dr. Pettis halted him and asked him if he surrendered. he said he would, but immediately ran and after being halted three or four times, and snapping his pistol at them, he was fired at by all the party and badly wounded in the thigh, the bones being shattered, and he is now at Jaynes' residence and in a fair way of recovery.

He had only assumed the name of W. H. Miles for the purpose of corresponding with his friends in Mississippi.

On Saturday night, James Russell, the constable, seeing a light about a mile distant on Clark's mountain, and being in search of Teat, he went with a posse to the light, and found his man sitting by the fire. He arrested him and turned him over to the officer from Mississippi, who placed him in the Ironton jail until he was ready to take him to Mississippi.

Scott is a fine-looking, portly young man, about 26 or 27 years of age; has been very industrious since his residence in this county, and would be one of the last men that would be taken from appearances for a murderer.

Teat is also a good-looking young man, about twenty-three years old, and is a brother-in-law to Scott.

Since his arrest Scott has confessed that he and Teat did murder two men, a father and son in a quarrel about an ox being killed, having some months previously shot at the son and wounded him, but he recovered and renewed the quarrel.

VENEZUELA.

Guzman's Victory at San Fernando.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Guzman Blanco's effort to restore tranquility to Venezuela has been a complete success, according to Caracas' advices of Feb. 7. The crowning act of Guzman's army, the capture of the City of San Fernando, was a brilliant achievement. Guzman had remained for some time within a few miles of the city, preparing his army for a decisive blow. At length, having recruited his army until it numbered 5,000 men, and being thoroughly equipped, he moved down towards the city and took up a position on the opposite side of the River Apouri. He here made a demonstration against the city, causing Generals Herrara and Olivo to concentrate all their forces, about two thousand men, at that point. Guzman deployed his troops unseen by the enemy until they stretched a distance of nearly ten miles. He then despatched General Grispo, with nearly 800 men to explore the Cano Equillo, and if there was a passage to cross there and attack the enemy on the right. This was accomplished, the troops crossing in boats. The passage of the river occupied about two hours, when a brisk attack was made by Generals Golino and Polido on a place called Guaripo, while Grispo was advancing towards the City of San Fernando, thus separating the enemy's troops. While General Grispo was thus engaged on the right. Guzman made a vigorous attack on the centre, and General Rivas, who had crossed further up the river, and surprised the enemy on the left. This caused general consternation, which was changed into a panic when Guzman, after about four hours of fighting, crossed his entire army, and carried the fighting into the City of San Fernando, from which Generals Herrara and Olivo fled in great confusion, leaving their dead, wounded, arms, ammunition, stores, and everything scattered through the streets. The city was almost destroyed by the preparations made for defence by General Herrara, but a proclamation immediately issued by Guzman prevented any further panic, and Guzman was warmly received by the people. When the city had been captured General Grispo was despatched in pursuit of Generals Herrara and Olivo, and took many stragglers prisoners. The flight of Hearara's army was a ... one, but Grispo came up to the main body on the fourth day. He found them encamped on the banks of the River Aranca, and at once attacked them. A general rout was the result, in which large numbers of the enemy plunged recklessly into the river, and were nearly lost. The river abounds with monstrous crocodiles and poisonous serpents, and the men, as they attempted to swim across, were seized by these monsters, who seemed more intent on slaughter than aught else. In a few minutes the river was swarming with reptiles, and many bodies of soldiers, frightfully mutilated, were seen floating about or strewn along the banks. Among the lost was General Olivo, who, it was thought, was drowned. General Herrara's army is entirely destroyed. Guzman is now returning to Caracas with his victorious army, and is picking up all fugitives on his way. His victory at San Fernando is a final one, there not remaining a single individual under arms against him.

An election will shortly take place, and it is felt certain that Guzman Blanco will be elected Constitutional President.

Tragedy in a Church.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) Bulletin, Feb. 27.

Last Saturday a desperate shooting affray took place in Salem Church, about six miles east of Independence, in this county, in which George Webb, a young farmer in that neighborhood, lost his life, and James and Jacob Ade, two of his neighbors, received painful wounds.

Last summer Mrs. Webb, the mother of the murdered man, while in church and during the services, alleges that she heard Ade say to James Hammondtree that he (Ade) was in constant expectation of being assassinated. She repeated the remark. Ade denied having said anything of the kind, and Mrs. Webb reiterated her assertion. Out of this grew a quarrel, and Ade and Webb meeting came to blows over it. Charges were preferred against the three by one of the deacons of the church, of which all of them were members, and the trial was set for last Saturday. While it was in progress a dispute arose between Ade and Mrs. Webb as to the testimony, and almost simultaneously young Webb and he drew their revolvers and, scarcely ten feet apart, commenced firing and interchanged ten or twelve shots. Webb received several shots in the body, and Ade one in the hand and one in the arm, at the elbow. His brother, Jake Ade, rushed in, and in the endeavor to separate them, received a ball through the hand. While the affray between Webb and Ade was at its height, Matt. Hammondtree, who espoused Ade's side of the quarrel, drew his revolver and fired two shots into Webb's body. David Hammondtree, a boy of 18, says that he fired one shot at Webb. After he had emptied all the chambers of his revolver, Webb started for the door, walked a few steps, staggered and fell dead, his body pierced with six shots, one of which was through the heart.

Ade mounted his horse and made his way to Independence, where his wound was dressed. He then went to the farm house of Nelson Cook, where he was later in the day arrested by Constable Hope. Hammondtree made his escape and is still at large.

Webb was a farmer—a young man of 28 years of years. He leaves a wife and one child. The parties to the affray were near neighbors, and members of Salem Church, of the Baptist denomination, of which Rev. Hampton is pastor. The affair has created great excitement in the neighborhood.

A Remedy for Baldness.

From the Hartford Courant.

The bald may now take courage and smile at the frequent summer fly. It is no new lotion that is to bring back the hairs of their youth and innocence, but a system of planting hairs in the smooth skin of the head, exactly as cabbages are set out in a garden. A discoverer, whose name cannot be long concealed from a grateful world, has invented a plan of replanting the hair where it is lost. As plants grow so does the hair. It is rooted and thrives like a vegetable. The operation of restoring hair is very simple; put healthy hairs into the eyes of needles and draw the needles through the upper skin, the epidermis; being drawn through, the hairs are left in the skin, as a thread may be left in any material by a stitcher. The roots, which have been extracted with their bulbs complete, are brought under the epidermis. The surface so operated on is protected at first by a linen band, but the hairs soon take root, grow, and flourish. It is not stated whether having the skin punctured in this way is disagreeable, and how often it is fatal. If it is a success, the plan has many advantages; one can have any color of hair he may elect, and he can plant a variety of colors, and thus make his appearance striking and beautiful.

HATS.

SPRING STYLES

SILK HATS!
FELT HATS!
CLOTH HATS!

IN GREAT VARIETY.

J. A. SMITH & CO., 513 Wabash-av.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

It is a well-known fact that the success of a truss lies in the fitting of it. We make a specialty of adjusting and fitting all kinds of Trusses, Shoulder-Braces, Elastic Stockings, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Weak Ankles, Spinal Curvature, etc. Our Patent Radical Cure Truss has cured thousands of cases. We guarantee all Trusses and appliances to give satisfaction, and to work as represented.

MARSH & BOWLES, Southeast corner State and Eighteenth-sts.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

W. J. ONAHAN, (EX-CITY COLLECTOR), Real Estate Agent, 58 CENTRAL UNION BLOCK, Northwest Corner Madison and Market-sts.

Property bought and sold on commission. Investments made. Taxes paid for non-residents, and property managed for their account.

SAFES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION Fire and Burglar-Proof SAFES, Vault Doors & Bank Vaults. HERRING & CO. FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

SEEDS, ETC.

HOVEY & CO. RE-OPENED with a full stock of SEEDS, Horticultural Implements, Lawn Mowers, RUSTIC WORK, ETC. 17 & 19 East Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill.

For this season we are selling the Flower Seeds put up by MR. JAMES VICK, the celebrated Seedsman of Rochester, N. Y. Our Vegetable Seeds are of our own growth or importation, and are in every way reliable. Call or send for our new Catalogue for 1872.

REAL ESTATE.

RIVERSIDE.

Parties in search of Homes can find choice residence sites at RIVERSIDE, where every surrounding is attractive and the roads and sewerage constructed without any assessment to purchasers, with conveniences of gas and water, and with churches and schools established. Several pleasant houses for sale and to rent.

Terms easy. Inquire at office of the Riverside Improvement Co., 708 Wabash-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE IMPROVED Florence Sewing Machine.

We would respectfully announce that we are now prepared to offer a Machine having the advantages of the original favorite, with

The Work Running From the Operator.

To those who desire a first-class Sewing Machine we offer the Florence, with confidence that it will surpass any other for quiet, rapid, and accurate operation.

The work running FROM the operator is a feature NEW TO THE FLORENCE, and all interested are invited to call and examine it at the Company's salesroom, 599 Wabash-av.

A few canvassers liberally dealt with. Apply between 9 and 12. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents.

MINERAL SPRING WATER.

DUNBAR'S Wonderful Discovery BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER Of Waukesha, Wis.

Acknowledged cure of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder. Hon. S. P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, restored to health by its use in six weeks.

J. W. MILLS, General Agent for State of Illinois, Wholesale and retail supply Depot, 730 WABASH-AV., Chicago, Ill.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

DESKS. THAYER & TOBEY Furniture Co., 86, 88, 90 and 92 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

C. S. RANKIN & CO., ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, CINCINNATI, O., MANUFACTURE Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE. SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, No. 93 West Washington-st. CHICAGO, Feb. 22, 1872.

MR. EDW. I. TINKHAM was this day elected Vice President of this Bank, and MR. JOHN P. McGREGOR Cashier thereof in place of Mr. Tinkham. F. A. ELLIS, President.

FINANCIAL.

Cook County Orders.

County Orders and January Certificates will be paid at the office of the County Treasurer, at the east wing, Court House. J. S. RUMSEY, County Treasurer.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

Iron Bedsteads

At the factory, southwest corner Van Buren and Desplaines-sts. Stock on hand. Orders promptly attended to. Dealers liberally dealt with.

AMUSEMENTS.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

JOHN B. GOUGH, TO-NIGHT. HIS NEW LECTURE, "WILL IT PAY?" SOUTH DIVISION—First Baptist Church, THURSDAY EVENING, February 29.

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Reserved Seats can be obtained at the First Baptist Church Reading Room, and at Mandeville's, corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st. from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Reserved seats to be had also at office of Y. M. C. A., 58 West Randolph-st., and at West Side Library, 126 West Madison-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Halsted-st., near Madison.

The management takes especial pleasure in announcing to the patrons of this popular house, for six nights and Saturday matinee, an engagement with America's greatest artist, Mrs. F. W. LANDER, who will make her first appearance on Monday evening, Feb. 26, 1872, in the great historical play of Elizabeth, Queen of England, in the portrayal of which she has no equal in the world. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Elizabeth, Queen of England; Friday and Saturday night and Saturday matinee, Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots. Friday night benefit of Mrs. Lander. On account of the immense hit made by the powerful Academy Company in Uncle Tom's Cabin it will be repeated for the Wednesday matinee. Across the Continent next week.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

First appearance of the great character artists HARRIGAN AND HART, who will appear each evening in their unrivalled impersonations of THE LITTLE FRAUD, and their eccentric sketch of THE BIG AND LITTLE OF IT. EAST LYNNE IN BLACK. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Col Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

MONDAY, Feb. 26, and until further notice, BERTHA! THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL. Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

CENTRAL HALL, Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Thursday Evening, February 29, GRAND CONCERT

For the Benefit of the Fourth Unitarian Society, given by Miss FANNIE GOODWIN, prima donna of the Richings Grand Opera Troupe; Mr. HERMAN ALLEN, violinist; Mr. LEDOCHOWSKI, pianist; Mr. E. F. SMITH, baritone; Miss ADELAIDE GROSS, accompanist.

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Secure your seats at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st., Cobb's Library, 171 Wabash-av., and at Strehl's Drug Store, 30 West Madison-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

DESIRABLE STOCK OF DRY GOODS Linens, etc., AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Feb. 29, at 9½ o'clk at the Red Front Salesroom, 3 and ... East Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SAMPLE ROOM, Household Furniture, &c., AT AUCTION. To-day, Thursday, Feb. 29, at 10 o'clk a. m. At 56 South Halsted-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CREDIT SALE. Opening of Spring Trade. 1,000 CASES Boots & Shoes, Of every description. All fresh and desirable goods for the Spring Trade, At Auction, On TUESDAY MORNING, March 5, 1872, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.

TERMS OF SALE: All sums under $200, cash; all over $200, sixty days for approved notes with interest added. No less than a case sold. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF Fine and Medium Furniture And Household Goods, On THURSDAY, Feb. 29, at 9 1-2 a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO., cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 1 and 2 Randolph-st. cor. Michigan-av.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF Household Furniture Of every description. Carpets, Mirrors, Window Shades, Office Desks, Show Cases, Glassware, &c., &c., on SATURDAY, March 2, at 9 1-2 o'clock. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an iron draw bridge will be built at a point where Main-st. crosses the Manitowoc River, according to plans and specifications in the hands of the Special Bridge Committee, and that sealed proposals for doing the work, or parts thereof, will be received by the undersigned up to March 1, 1872. The bridge must be completed on the 1st of September, 1872, and payments will be made in the following manner: Twenty-five per cent of the whole cost of the structure, in cash, at the time of letting the contract; twenty-five per cent on the 1st of January, 1873; and twenty-five per cent on the 1st of January, 1874, drawing 10 per cent interest. Address T. H. A. WALLICH, Chairman Special Bridge Committee.

FOR SALE.

WIRE ROPE.

A full stock of the best quality galvanized iron wire rope and fittings for ship rigging, &c., for sale by INNES & STINE, 110 North Desplaines-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

Adjusting office People's Insurance Company of San Francisco, Cal., to No. 586 Wabash-av., on March 1, 1872. A. R. GUNNISON, Adjuster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Masquerade Suits.

A full line of new suits, gotten up in first-class style, to rent at reasonable terms, by MRS. F. M. KOLB, 184 Milwaukee-av.

Vault Doors. BEARD & BRO., St. Louis. F. H. MERRITT, Agt, 53 S. Canal-st., Chicago.

INSURANCE.

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Those having claims against this Company can find information as to its standing by inquiring at my office, 43 South Desplaines-st. T. L. MILLER.

MASS MEETING

Of the policy-holders of the Garden City Insurance Company will be holden, Friday evening at 7½ sharp, March 1, on the corner of Clinton and Madison-sts., Sherman House basement. By order of the Committee. W. A. BETTICH, Prest.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Boker's Bitters! Boker's Bitters! Nobody should be without a bottle of "BOKER'S BITTERS." Since an experience of more than 40 years has proved them to be far the best and most ... Stomach Bitters, as well as ... cordial. Beware of counterfeits. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, P. O. Box 1029, 78 Liberty-st., New York.

TO RENT.

DOCKAGE.

We have now ready, and in good condition, ... feet of dock property in ... lumber district to rent for a term of years. This property has rail connection with all roads entering the city, and is unsurpassed for lumber yard locations. We could also furnish ground and ... for four brick machines. Apply to E. P. DICKINSON & SONS, cor. Loomis and Twenty-second-sts.

IMPORTED FILES, ETC.

Notice to Machinists and Others.

M. LUKANITSCH would announce that he has arrived from New York with a large assortment of superior Swiss and French Files and other Tools for Jewelers, Engravers, and Machinists, and will remain for about a week, and can be found every afternoon at 119 State-st.

FOREIGN.

Germany to Accept a Large Advance Payment of the French War Indemnity.

French War Vessels Guarding the Coast Against Bonapartist Expeditions.

An Alliance Between Germany, Austria, and Italy Pointed At.

FRANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The European Powers now having commercial treaties with France will shortly send to the Government at Versailles, France, a protest against the imposition of a tax upon raw materials.

The German Government has notified the French Minister of Finance that it will accept the anticipatory payment of 400,000,000 francs of the war indemnity with a discount of 5 per cent. M. Pouyer Quertier will immediately pay the amount, thereby saving 20,000,000 francs.

Three more men-of-war have been fitted out to cruise in the British Channel to guard the coast against Bonapartist expeditions.

An ex-Prefect of the Department of the Eure has been tried for misappropriating 200,000 francs contributed by Lancashire operatives for the relief of France, after the war.

It is rumored that the Prussian Ambassador at Paris is negotiating with the French Government for a return of Polish emigrants.

The Count de Chambord was hissed by the populace at Dordrecht.

M. H. Fournier has been nominated Minister to Rome.

The Assembly has rejected a bill, the object of which was to commit the Chamber to a movement for the payment of the war indemnity by voluntary subscriptions. During the debate, Minister LeFranc showed that the subscriptions were insufficient.

The *Patrie* asserts that the mission of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, who is now in Rome, is to bring about an alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.—The steamship Parthia, damaged yesterday by collision, will be detained some days for repairs.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Diplomatic authorities here are confident that England will finally admit the competency of the Geneva Board of Arbitration to consider indirect claims. It is anticipated that the American reply will be quite as conciliatory as Earl Granville's note.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, was present at the thanksgiving services at St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday. The distinguished American divine was the recipient of especial honor from his brethren in the Church.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28.—Baron Van Offenberg, the new Russian Minister to the United States, has started for America.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The thanksgiving services for the restoration of the Prince of Wales, at the English Church in this city, were attended by the Emperor William, members of the royal family, and diplomatists from abroad.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The health of the Emperor William is improving.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—A Russian spy has been detected at Lemberg sketching the fortifications and condemned to a year's imprisonment.

The International Society is reported to be organizing strikes, with the object of preventing the International Exposition here.

The Temperance Law—What Action Is Necessary to Preserve It.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have seldom felt so much interest in a new law as I do at the present time in regard to the Temperance law recently enacted by the Legislature of the State. Its provisions are so just, and its operations so simple, and its results so promising, that I can hardly believe that any candid man, having the welfare of the people at heart, can seriously oppose its operations or find fault with its humane and salutary provisions. Notwithstanding all that may be and has been said in its favor by the almost united press of the City and State, I notice, by recent information from Springfield, that the enemies of the law are actively at work, and that a large amount of money is being subscribed to form a fund for not only testing the constitutionality of the law in our Courts, but, as a last resort, to carry the next Legislature in favor of its repeal. I notice by the press that Peoria is agitated; that Quincy is in arms; that Springfield is on the warpath; that Bloomington is threatening; and that, in our own city, the bummer element is preparing for the conflict.

The same element in Chicago that was actively engaged in the late Fire-Ordinance excitement is now again enraged at the Temperance law. The same arguments are used now, by the same class of men, that were then urged, by appealing to the passions and prejudices of the poorer classes, and under the same disguises, of robbing the people of their rights and privileges in this free country. The Fire Limits law was not opposed as much by the poorer classes as it was by the unprincipled landlord who had vacant lots to fill with old and worthless fire traps. The Temperance law is now opposed as much by the saloon-keepers as it is by the same avaricious landlords, who, having partially succeeded in breaking the backbone of our Common Council by the virtue found in clubs and brickbats, now want the same old fire-traps they have succeeded in partially retaining to be used for whiskey-shops,—knowing, as they do, that no lawful, legitimate business can afford to pay high rents for such worthless buildings, as well as the liquor traffic.

The opponents of the present liquor law are among the most wealthy, and apparently respectable, of our people. They not only have money, but have also brains, and understand human nature and the workings of our government as well as the best men in our community, and, when stimulated by self-interest, cannot be excelled in vigilance and skill by veterans. They are keen enough to see that there is not much chance to modify or repeal the law at the present session of the Legislature; but, at the next election for Representatives, they can make themselves felt. It being the year for the Presidential contest, when party spirit runs high, and both the great political parties are at swords' points, they very justly calculate such questions of minor importance as a Temperance law will be lost sight of. Then both parties will be in the field armed and equipped for the fray, with demagogues of every degree begging for peace and power, from the highest to the lowest offices. The candidates for the Legislature will be "as numerous as the locusts of Egypt," with placards plainly visible, "For sale to the highest bidder;" and woe to the honest souls in both parties who are friends to the Temperance law, but are otherwise engaged in "saving the country." The question will not be, "Is he honest?" "is he capable?" but can he carry the lager-beer and Schweitzer-kase influence? Can he carry Ireland, Sweden, Denmark, Asia, or Africa? And not one thought will ever be entertained about the Temperance law and good government. Then will the harvest be ripe for the sickle, and you may rest assured that there will be no tares in the sheaves that the liquor-men garner; no doubtful men will be trusted, and no mistakes will be made in the men that secure their influence and support; and, when the election is over, the good Christian people will wake up some fine November morning and find that a good round majority in our Legislature are found to repeal the present Temperance law.

The question is, How can this be remedied? I answer, by simply keeping a watchful eye on the enemy, and, in order that there may be no mistake or losing sight of this great Temperance measure, I propose to make a direct issue at the polls on the candidate for Governor of this State. I am opposed to making it a *party* question; but I do consider it one of the greatest *political* questions that has ever been presented to the people of this State. I select the Governor as the most important, prominent officer in our State, and one of the least important in a *party* sense. The Governor has no patronage or influence that can materially affect either of the great parties, and certainly the Temperance men are numerous enough to demand the privilege of running one of the numerous candidates to be voted for next fall, on this important and vital question. Let us have a fair, straight fight on the Governorship, independent of party, with a candidate pledged to veto any and all bills that are intended to materially modify or repeal the present law. By electing a Governor on this issue, we secure a power equal to two-thirds of the Legislature, and can then only rest comparatively secure, until this law has had a fair and impartial trial.

Is there danger of the repealers getting a majority in the next Legislature? In answer, I will simply ask, How many of the delegation from Cook County can be relied on to oppose its repeal, unless there is a direct issue on this question? Who "runs" the nominating Convention of this and other large counties, if the saloon influence does not? Who can expect to receive the nominations in this county for Representative or Senator, in either of the political parties, in opposition to the whiskey power? This is a humiliating confession, I admit; but who has ever succeeded in getting a party nomination in opposition to this influence?

What is true of Cook County applies to every other large, populous county in this State. How is it in Will, LaSalle, Peoria, Adams, Knox, McLean, Sangamon, St. Clair, &c., &c.? Already we hear the notes of preparation all over the State, and, when we know that "Egypt" is very sensitive about her "personal rights," to say nothing of her corn, grapes, and peaches, that are threatened by the abolishment of her stills, we can readily see how the "land lies," and what the friends of the law have to meet.

Let the friends of the law for once be persistent, active, and determined. They now have the law; let the question be how best to preserve it. It is self-operating, and all that is wanted is to keep life in it, and our country will be blessed as it was never blessed before.

OLBOS.

Railroad Consolidation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 28.—Articles of association of the Crawfordsville & Illinois Railroad Company were filed with the Secretary of State, to-day. Capital stock $50,000. The articles of consolidation of the Toledo, Thorntown & St. Louis Railroad Company, of Indiana, the Toledo & St. Louis Air Line Railroad Company of Ohio, were also filed. The two companies were then consolidated with the Crawfordsville & Illinois Railroad Company, and the name of the organization will hereafter be the Toledo, Thorntown & St. Louis Air Line Railroad Company.

MARRIED.

CALDWELL—BRENT—On Feb. 27, at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., by the Rev. Robert A. Holland, H. P. Caldwell, of Chicago, and Mrs. E. E. Brent, of St. Louis.

DODGE—NORTON—On Feb. 24, by the Rev. S. McChesney, Dr. Maurice M. Dodge and Miss Lucy H. Norton. Both of Chicago.

DIED.

HUNTLEY—On Feb. 27, at 74 Milwaukee-av., of consumption, Mrs. Catherine Huntley, wife of J. D. Huntley, aged 28 years, 1 month, 2 days.

CHESTER—In this city on Feb. 27, Kate Chester, only daughter of Walter M. and Alice F. Chester, aged 7 months and 13 days.

Remains taken to Erie, Pa., for burial.

SMITH—The funeral of James L. H. Smith will be attended from the residence of Richard L. Carhart, 667 West Jackson-st., Thursday, Feb. 29, at 1 o'clock p. m.

BROMLEY—Feb. 27, at the residence of her son-in-law, John Lust, Mrs. Amarell Bromley, aged 67 years. Funeral services will take place at the residence, No. 21 Park-av., Feb. 29, at 11 o'clock. The friends are herein invited without further notice.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

11 INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN TWELFTH AND Thirteenth-sts.—Furnished rooms, with board. Terms reasonable.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST. A NICELY FURnished front room with first-class board, suitable for lady and gentleman or two gentlemen; also room for a few table boarders.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—FIRST FLOOR, front room, with board, fire and gas, for two; unfurnished, $16; furnished, $18.

247 WEST MONROE-ST.—WELL-FURNISHED room to rent, with or without board.

248 CALUMET-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, reasonable terms, rooms en suite and single; evening dinner; half block from cars.

235 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NICELY-furnished room with board, on reasonable terms. Day-board, $4 per week.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE back parlor, elegantly furnished, suitable for lady and gentleman, or two single gents, for rent, with board; accommodations for two or three day boarders.

278 WEST MADISON-ST. VERY GOOD front rooms; furnished or unfurnished for gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; also room for a few table boarders.

494 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished double and single rooms, with board. References exchanged.

499 BURNSIDE-ST., SOUTH OF TWENTY-ninth, and one block west of State-st.—Furnished rooms, with good board, at very reasonable rates, to married or single persons. Everything new.

982 WEST MADISON-ST.—LARGE UNFURnished front room, with closet, for two persons, with board, at $5 per week.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-sixth-st.—Rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen. Stages pass the door.

MADISON HOUSE, 134 AND 136 WEST MADIson-st. $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN WISH really first-class board, with well furnished and comfortable room or rooms, in good locality on South Side. No objections to pay well for the right place. Address U 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A quiet private family, in one of the suburbs of Chicago. Address, stating terms, Q 29, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A YOUNG MAN IN a private family; no objection to a few other boarders near Madison-st., west of Sangamon and east of Sheldon-sts. Address Y 86, Tribune office.

BOARD—THREE OR FOUR FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms in a good location on the West Side, with board for self and wife. No children. Best of guarantee; prompt pay.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH a private family, where there are but a few boarders taken. Address LEWIS, Post Office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND TWO children; will furnish room, if desired. Address, with terms and location, B 56, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOMS, WITH MODERN IMprovements, for gentleman, wife, and child, south of Twentieth-st. and east of State-st.; vicinity of Cottage Grove preferred. Address C, 902 Wabash-av.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND daughter, 5 years old, desire permanent board in a respectable private family living east of State-st. and north of Twenty-sixth-st., and are willing to pay for comforts and conveniences. Address Room 33 Nixon's Building, giving location and appointment.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER HAVE FOR SALE 20 new top buggies at a sacrifice; also horses and wagons for sale. Money to loan. Come and see us at 190 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—12 GOOD WORK HORSES. MUST be sold immediately, as the consignee has no convenience to keep them. The horses are all large, young and sound. Inquire of WILLIAM COX, Metropolis Hotel, on Michigan-av., corner of Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE—TWO CAR LOADS OF HORSES OF all weights, the best of draught and single drivers. Come early, as I am selling from 5 to 10 a day, 42 Harmon-court. M. C. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—BROOKMAN & SKINNER HAVE just received two car loads of open-top buggies, which they are prepared to sell at lower prices for the same quality of work than any other house in Chicago. We are at all times open to buy, sell, or exchange horses, carriages, buggies, and harness of any description. 190 Twenty-second-st., corner of State.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS. Horse is 15½ hands high, 1,100 pounds, dark bay and good traveller. Will be sold at reasonable price. Address T 61, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BROOKMAN & SKINNER HAVE for sale a few heavy draught horses, lumber wagon and double harness. 190 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—3 HEAVY TEAMS WITH WAGons and harness. Inquire at 903 Indiana-av.

I AM KEEPING BOARDING AND SALE STAbles; have a few empty stalls, and ready market for all you may bring, at real value; will make liberal advances. M. C. BRADLEY, 42 Harmon-court.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY A REAL GOOD buggy from 20 to 40 per cent less than you can at any other house in Chicago, call at FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY'S, 148 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—PAIR NICE BAY PONIES $150; several work, driving and riding horses. Two pair mules cheap. 66 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—HORSE AND BUGGY. WILL EXchange 160 acres Iowa land. Also, stock of millinery. FINLEY, 43 Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND DRAY. Call or address HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block, cor. Market and Madison sts.

WANTED—A GOOD SOUND HORSE, SUITable for driving single. Would also buy harness and square box buggy. Call at 209 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BY BROOKMAN & SKINNER, A good second hand or new pony phaeton. Apply at 190 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—HORSE, HARNESS, AND SECONDhand 2-spring light wagon; also a cheap top buggy. Any one having these and wishing to dispose of them at a low figure can find a purchaser. Address, for two days, giving discription and price, Q 91, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON EVENING OF 27TH, NEAR UNION Park, bay pony; had on saddle and bridle. Return to E. N. STANLEY, 264 Michigan-av.

LOST—AM. M. U. EXPRESS BOOK, ON EAST or West Twelfth-st., marked on the cover "McGOVERN." The finder will please leave it at the main office, 520 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, WHILE going from Randolph-st. to Fourteenth-st., a ladies' Etruscan gold ear-ring, with pendant and fringe. Any one returning the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 111 Fourteenth-st.

LOST—YESTERDAY MORNING, A SMALL mouse-colored pony, hair on back somewhat rubbed; any body returning same to 909 State-st., will be paid well for the trouble.

LOST—LADY'S GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH, on Wabash-av., between Eighteenth-st. and the Twenty-second st. Railroad Depot. The finder will be suitably rewarded by applying at 728 State st.

STOLEN—ON WEST WASHINGTON-ST., ABOUT 5:30 o'clock, yesterday, a bay horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, weight 975 pounds, phaeton carriage, made by R. Murry, Niles, Michigan; nearly new; when taken, contained mat, robe, blanket, and whip marked "Dr. Nelson." A suitable reward will be paid by the owner for any information, or the recovery of the above. DANIEL T. NELSON, M. D., 1108 Indiana-av.

STOLEN—ON WEST WASHINGTON-ST., about 5½ o'clock, the 27th, bay horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, star on forehead, weighs 975 pounds, phaeton carriage made by E Murry, Niles, Mich., nearly new. When taken contained mat, robe, blanket, and whip marked Dr Nelson. A suitable reward will be paid by the owner for any information or the recovery of the above. DANIEL T. NELSON, M. D., 1108 Indiana-av.

$5 REWARD—LOST—ON THE 13TH, A SEAL skin boa. The above reward will be given by returning it to J. A. SMITH, 513 Wabash av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON Wabash av., near Eighteenth-st., from May 1, with or without carpets. Price, $2,000 per year without carpets. Address L 31, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OCTAGON MARBLE HOUSE, MICHigan-av.; or for sale, $15,000, $500 down, $50 monthly. Also cottage, Prairie av. Apply 1126 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A DOUBLE HOUSE, WITH 12 rooms, handsomely and completely furnished, near Kenwood Station, Hyde Park. ROZET & EILIS, 479 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF A well-furnished cottage at 1496 Prairie-av., for $40 a month in advance.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON WEST SIDE, 10 ROOMS; rent to be taken out in board by gentleman and wife. Apply to National Real Estate Bureau, 1 and 3 West Madison-st., Oriental Buildings.

TO RENT—HOUSE 8 ROOMS, WALNUT-ST., near Robey; 2 years' lease for sale at $800 cash, worth $1,500. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NEW BILLIARD TABLE, PHElan & Collender's patent, at a bargain, at 211 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—A SET OF TINNERS' TOOLS AND and a set of tin Sourtenent and furnace patterns of every description, cheap and new. Call at 123 Arnold-st., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BAR AND SHELVING, hotel and dining-room stoves; also restaurant fixtures, at 228 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FANCY FOWL, CHOICE IMPORTed birds. Also, eggs for hatching. Address Garden City Express, 123 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FLY-WHEEL, 12 FEET DIAMEter, weighing nearly 8 tons. NORTON & CO., Oriental Mills, Madison-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—42 SCHOONERS, 11 BARKS, 4 propellers, 8 tugs, 7 scows, 5 barges, and 1 splendid steam yacht. J. B. SCOTT & BROWN, Ship Brokers, Detroit, Mich.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—FOR $60 CASH, AN ENTIRELY new Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, at 145 Twenty-first-st., near Wabash-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 28 South Desplaines-st., and 187 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF G. K. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

THE BLEES NOISELESS, LINK-MOTION, shuttle machine challenges the world in perfection of work, strength, and beauty of stitch, durability, and rapidity of motion, and range of work. Y. H. LEROW & CO., 67 Twenty-second-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—SOME DESIRABLE FURNITURE; two chamber sets and one parlor. Will be sold separately or together, and cheap if taken at once. Address X 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH—GOOD SECONDhand furniture, bedroom sets, &c. Address Mr. CHARLES, 89 Locust-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE PROPERTY—WAbash-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st., 160x166. Wabash and Forty-third-st., 78 ft. 288. Adams, corner Ashland-av., 80 or 100 ft. LaSalle, corner Wendell-st. Pine-av., corner Hoyne, 1231. Warren-av., near Hoyne, 51 ft. Monroe-st., near Lincoln, 48 ft. $4,800. Oak-av., near Cottage Grove-av., 50 ft. Ashland av., several lots north of Jackson. Parties having fine residence property for sale will find ready buyers by leaving description at this office. GEORGE W. PARENT, Room 36 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AND LOTS. Morgan-st., 12 room cottage, rent $40; $2,800. Gold-st., 14-room cottage, $[illegible]. Silver-st., 10-room cottage and [illegible], $3,500. Tyler-st., 9 room cottage, $4,000. Tyler-st., near Centre-av., 17-rooms, $[illegible]. Washington-st., 7 rooms and 34 foot lot, $[illegible]. Washington-st., near Oakley, 8-room cottage, $4,000. Park-av., 30 foot lot and cottage, $3,500. Wabash-av., 12-room dwelling, $8,500. Fulton, near Lincoln, dwelling, $6,000. Park-av., 2 brick dwellings, $6,000 each. GEO. W. PARENT, Room 36 Central Union Block, northwest corner Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—BY FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 45 Hubbard-court. Lease of an elegant 3-story and basement brick, on Calumet-av., near Twenty-fifth st., running 4 years from May 1, 1872; 14 rooms, marble mantels, wire windows and door screens, fine stable; lease and bonus equal to $85 per month. Four new houses in desirable locality on West Side, convenient to street cars, and within 8 minutes' ride from river; 12 rooms each, marble mantels, bath room; everything first-class; only $4,000 each, on easy terms—the cheapest residence property in the market. Several desirable residences on the South Side, at bargains.

FOR SALE—182 FEET ON MONROE-ST., BEtween Franklin and Market, opposite Farwell's, $400 per foot. 100x115 ft deep on the southwest corner of Adams and Market-sts. 45 ft on Lake-st., about 100 ft. west of Wabash av. $1,000 per ft. 53 ft. on Lake-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. $750 per ft. 25 ft on Michigan-av., between Van Buren and Congress-sts. $7[illegible] per ft. 30 ft on Michigan-av., north of Monroe-st. $30,000. 40 feet Wabash-av., between Adams and Jackson-st. $1,125 per ft. J. AVARELL, Real Estate office, 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.: I now have in my office for sale, valuable income-paying property centrally located, valuable unimproved in burnt district, city residences, city lots, beautiful residences in Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park; choice lots in Kenwood, Hyde Park, and Riverside; lots in Brighton and Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS STAND, COTtage and four years' ground lease, $1,000. Halsted st. near Van Buren. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—160x170, cor. MICHIGAN-AV. AND Sixteenth-st., $350 per foot; easy terms. This is a splendid church lot. In Irving Park Addition—Lots or blocks; lots only $250 each, in three payments. 5 acre block on Western-av., near Lake-st.; a bargain. 1601 Madison st., only $4,000, on time. 394 Warren-av., $4,500; long time. Large and small residences in all parts of the city. MILLER & RIGDON, 300 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON ERIE-ST., EAST OF LaSalle, 22½x100 feet. Price moderate and terms very easy. Also a pleasant suburban residence. Apply to D. B. TRIMBLE, southeast corner Michigan av. and Twenty-second st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT, 470 MICHIGANav. at a bargain. Frame house, Michigan-av., south Fourteenth-st., for $1,800. 3 Three cottages on Burnside-st., $1,200 to $1,600. Money to loan on real estate and secured paper. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 690 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WALNUT-ST., NEAR PAULINA. —Two-story and basement; lot 50x120 feet; finely improved. Price $6,000; terms easy. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE OF 13 ROOMS, TO BE moved away; also, a house and lease. Apply to R. W. ROBINSON, 690 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE WEST DIVISION, just outside the new fire limits. These lots are very desirable, both for business and residence purposes, having the advantages of paved streets, and being near the centre of business. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—SMALL PAYMENTS DOWN, choice lot on Erie near Lincoln, $900. Lots on Harrison-st., $750; corner lots on Coolidge st., $900; Chicago-av., $750; Rebecca-st., $400; Butterfield st., $450. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 14 ROOMS WITH good barn, and 40x150 foot lot, on West Side. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—600 FEET CORNER THIRTY-SEVenth-st. (Wapansch-av.) and Calumet-av., a splendid opportunity for investing in first-class property. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT LAWNDALE CHEAPest property in the city of Chicago. No cash payments to parties that improve. A. PEARSON, 223 West Madison-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—$300 BUYS A GOOD LOT WITHIN 3 miles of the business centre; lots front Milwaukee, Wilmot, and Hudson-avs.; also, Humboldt boulevard; fine improvements are being rapidly made; lots must double in value within one or two years; accessible at all times; low fare; quick time. Come and take a short ride and see for yourself. Title perfect; full abstract furnished; terms very easy. JAMES ALLEN, 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE SWELL-FRONT 3-story and basement, with high cellar, marble-front dwelling, on Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st., at a bargain, with gas fixtures and some furniture, new and in first-class condition. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 SOUTH Canal-st. Lots on North Franklin, Market, Hills, Wendell, Elm, and Oak-sts, outside fire limits, between Chicago-av. and Division-st. Lots on West Harrison-st, between Hoyne and Leavitt and on Chicago-av., and Second-sts., between Leavitt and Robey-st. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, NEW, all modern improvements, No. 67 Vincennes-av. Price $8,000, and encumbrance $4,000. Inquire at 232 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUILDING LOTS ON HUBbard, Cossitt, and Kinzie-sts., and Western-av., just outside of the fire limits, and can give easy payments to parties wishing to build. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WARRENav. House has eleven rooms, closets, bath, and good cellar; all well furnished and complete; a great bargain for anyone wishing to go to housekeeping at once. Also, large lot on West Jackson-st., cheap. Call or address A. L. S., 17 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR LINCOLN PARK and school one block outside new fire limits; five years' credit given, without any payment down, to those who build. BALDWIN DAVIS, 31 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET FRONT ON FULTON-ST., running back to Wayman-st. A fine property for manufacturing purposes. Will be sold on time and easy terms. H. O. STONE, 473 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON STATE-ST., NEAR Randolph; long time on three-quarters of price at low rate of interest. GEDDES & REID, 97 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—CARPENTER SHOP ON LAKEst., near Elizabeth, 18x24 feet, 1½ stories high; can be converted into a barn. Price, $140. Inquire at 381 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS, CHOICE lot near Wood and Lake-sts.; only $250 down, balance 5 years. Washington-av., near Wood, lot $1,500, ¼ cash, balance at 6 per cent. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, AFTER a small cash payment, several nice new houses and lots on South Side, convenient to street cars, schools and churches; good location. Price, $2,400 to $4,000. KEELER BROS., 43 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 3-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front house, very cheap; easy terms, on Vincennes-av., near Ellis Park and Wahpansch, north house of block fronting west. Inquire of R. FOWLER, 278 South Water-st., near Lake.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-ST. 10 LOTS ON Twenty-second-st., near Ashland-av. (Reuben-st), outside fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14, Nixon's building, north-east corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST. 10 LOTS ON INdiana-st., near Robey-st., outside fire limits; price low; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14, Nixon's buildings, north-east corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST. TWO-STORY frame house, brick basement; 10 rooms; modern improvements; lot 42x150 feet; No. 608 West Jackson-st., near Ashland-av.; early possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14, Nixon's buildings, north-east corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID HOUSE; 12 ROOMS; suitable for two families; 9 years' lease; cor VanBuren and Green sts.; only $2100 to-day. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE; 3 COTTAGES, 4 ROOMS; AND lots on long time; small payment down; Cicero Court, $1,800; Flourney-st., $1,700; Davis-st., $2,000. Possession at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—WALNUT AND LEAVITT-STS.—Two-story frame house of 8 rooms, and lot 53 feet front, southwest corner of Walnut and Leavitt-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST.—TWO-STORY frame house of 10 rooms, modern improvements, and lot 42x150 feet. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle st.

FOR SALE—SANGAMON AND VAN BURENsts.—First-class stone front house, 14 rooms, modern improvements, and lot, with brick barn, northeast corner of Sangamon and Van Buren-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—CLINTON-ST.—50x150 feet on Clinton-st., between Van Buren and Harrison. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—LOT 52X123 FEET ON MADISON-ST., near Green st.; a choice corner on Madison, west of Halsted-st.; lot 25x120 on Green near Madison; elegant brick house 492 Adams, lot 25x164, with brick barn; brick 291 Monroe-st., 25x120; brick 20 Aberdeen; choice 50x190 ft on Washington, near Halsted, only $400 per foot; stores Nos. 406 and 408 West Madison, possession May 1; building and lot corner Madison and Elizabeth, 30x100 ft; brick 481 West Jackson, 25x150; 152x150 on Canal, near Washington. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV. AND KINZIE-ST.—10 lots on Western-av., near Kinzie-st., outside fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—TWO lots, each 25x178 feet, on north side of Van Buren-st., between Centre-av. and Throop st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV.—5 LOTS ON EGAN-AV., near Stewart-av., outside fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY W. A. JOHNSTON, NO. 183 LaSalle-st.—Two brick dwellings on Rhodes-av., four cottages and lots at Cottage Grove; one fine dwelling and nice grounds on Union-av.; also, a good assortment improved and unimproved in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE—4 COTTAGES AND LOTS ON SOUTH Side, $3,000, $4,000, and $1,500 each, convenient to street-cars; 56x125, corner Thirty-eighth and Langley-st., $90 per foot; 44x125, near Thirty-eighth, on Johnson place, $80 per foot; 48x130 on Egan-av., near Ellis, on monthly payments; Park Side lots for $150, on monthly payments, no interest or tax. WHITE & HEAD, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block, northwest corner Madison and Market-sts.—House and large lot at Harlem, $5,000; cottage and large lot at Austin, $3,000; several houses with large lots at Oak Park, from $2,000 to $6,000; also, beautiful vacant lots.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—FIFTY LOTS south of Brighton, worth $250 each. Will sell all or one for half value, to get cash, which is greatly needed. Address M 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Building, northwest corner Madison and Market-sts.: Nice brick house on Madison-st., near Centre-av. Dwelling and large lot on Monroe-st., near Aberdeen. Will exchange for suburban property.

FOR SALE—LOT 24x100 FEET, ON NORTH Clark-st., near the bridge. Lot 33x75 feet on Fifth-av., near Lake-st. Lot 200x150 feet, corner Fifth-av. and Polk-st. Lot 76x150 feet on State st., near Fourteenth-st. Lot 100 feet front on Polk-st., east of Halsted-st. Lot 150 feet front on Ewing-st., east of Halsted-st. Two frame houses on Western-av., near West Lake-st., cheap. Four houses and lots near Halsted st. and Blue Island-av. HARTMANN & QUINN, Room 12, No. 23 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, SUCcessor to George & Hill, 329 State st.: Two-story house, with lot, 415 Warren-av.; a great bargain, part time, $3,500. Basement cottage, Burnside-st., near Thirty-first, with lot; a neat place; only $2,200. Two-story house, Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st.; long lease of lot; very cheap, $3,500. Fine marble front, Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., with large lot, $12,000. Very complete house, Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet-av., furnished throughout, $10,000. 100 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-first-st. 100 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty-second-st. 50 feet, Wabash-av., near Thirty-first st. Lot on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-first, $1,300. Lot on Garibaldi-st., near Twenty-seventh, $900. Lot on Fulton-st., near Lincoln, $2,000. Lot on Joseph-st., near Archer av., $750. Lot on Superior-st., near Market, $1,500.

FOR SALE—274 WABASH-AV.—MARBLE front, lot 80 feet, $80,000; will take as first payment a smaller piece of property. MILLER & RIGDON, 300 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THIRD-AV., NORTHWEST CORner Taylor-st., 97 feet. Third-av., southeast corner Taylor-st., 91 feet. Third-av., house and lot No. 271, 80 feet. State-st., southwest corner Thirty-sixth st., 45 feet. Wabash-av., southwest corner Thirty-first st., 100 feet. Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., east front, 25 feet. Forest-av., South of Thirty-second-st., east front, 50 feet. North Clark-st., northwest corner Belden-av., 92 feet. Cass-st., northeast corner Indiana, 75 feet. Pine-st., between Indiana and Ohio-sts., 28 feet. Rush-st., southwest corner Indiana-st., 50 feet. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COTTAGE, BRICK basement, $1,000; elegant furniture; 50 foot lot, shrubbery, &c. Possession at once, owner giving up housekeeping. Price $3,000; only $1,000 down; balance 7 years. Decide at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, A large amount of the very choicest property, decidedly the best property for speculative investment, its intrinsic value for improvement having been greatly enhanced since the fire. The movement will be stronger than was ever known. I have several excellent bargains now on hand. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opp. Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST.—TWO STORY frame and brick basement house, and lot 50x125 feet, barn, &c.; $8,000. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS ON HALSTED, Attica, Wabpansch, and Fontaine-st. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—RUSH AND MICHIGAN-STS., 120 x100 feet. Splendid corner for stores, warehouse, or factory. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV. AND HOYNE-ST., 120x 125 feet. Fine residence property. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 811 MONROE-ST., TWO-STORY frame and brick basement house, 10 rooms, bath-rooms, marble mantels, steam heater, barn, etc.; lot 50x200 feet. $12,000, very easy terms. No. 817 Monroe-st., cottage, 7 rooms, lot 25x200 feet, $5,000. Nos. 41 and 43 Honore-st., 2 two story and basement swell front brick houses, 10 rooms. Price $9,500 each. No. 43 Honore-st., 2-story and basement brick house, 12 rooms, $7,500. No. 21 Davis-st., cottage, 5 rooms, lot 25x125, $2,250. No. 50 Wood st., 2-story cottage, $2,700. Oakley-st., near Fulton, 4 lots 30x125 feet, outside of fire limits, $1,000 each. Adams-st., outside fire limits, 6 lots, $1,000 each, easy terms. Lake-st., 4 lots near pavement, $1,000 each. POTWIN & CORBY, 215 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WONDERFUL BARGAIN, ONLY $2,000 down, choice brick residence, ten rooms, elegantly furnished; new barn; fine lot, near Peoria and Monroe-sts. Owner going to Europe. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES, LOTS, farms, and lands, at the National Real Estate Bureau, 1 and 3 West Madison-st., Oriental Buildings.

FOR SALE—SLAUGHTERED FOR CASH; COTtage 5 rooms, lot 24x123, Laurel-st., near Thirty-first; $750; this week. Bargain at $1,000. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT ON South Side. Price $3,500. Apply to R. W. ROBINSON, 690 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front house and lot for only $7,500 if sold at once. Apply on the premises, No. 33 Langley-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,200, HOUSE 12 ROOMS, yearly ground lease only $75. Decide at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, Real Estate Agent, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST.—3 LOTS ON FULTONst., east of Western-av., outside fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE HOUSES WITH 5 years' lease of ground (South Side). Apply to R. W. ROBINSON, 690 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—THREE BROWNstone fronts, $10,500; $1,200 cash, balance 6 per cent. 40x150, Ellis-av., near Egan-av.; very cheap. Fine houses and lots in Cleaveland Park. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—RESIDENCE, $11,000. Near Thirty-first-st., marble front, furnace and all modern improvements. Also, good frame house, east front, brick foundation, near Twenty-ninth-st.; $10,000. Prairie-av., elegant Cleveland sandstone front, east front, octagon, near Eighteenth-st.; elevator, fine finish and first-class throughout. Michigan-av., very choice 3 story brick residence, with bay windows and finely finished. Range heated by steam; lot 50x179. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON PRAIRIEav., $4,000. House and lot on Prairie-av., $3,800. House and lot on Calumet-av., $20,000. 130x200 feet on Lake-av., $20,000. 300x211 feet on Prairie av., $70 per foot. 40 lots, town of Monroe, and near Central Park, $760, 1-5 down. J. H. HILL & CO., 379 State-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER NORTH Clark and Division-st., 55x170 to alley; one of the best corners to hold or improve. North Clark-st., near Schiller-st., 30x152, to alley. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. NEAR VAN BURENst., 20 feet. Dearborn st. extention, near Van Buren-st., 24 feet. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST CLASS brick house with lot 27 feet front, on Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.; would be exchanged for house and lot south of Twenty-second-st. HENRY G. YOUNG, real estate and house agent, No. 685 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THREE-STORY brick house on Wabash-av., near Sixteenth st. House and lot or a lot, taken in part payment. HENRY G. YOUNG, real estate and house agent, No. 685 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR TEN YEARS—house No. 646 Wabash-av., with lot 37x170 feet. HENRY G. YOUNG, real estate and house agent, No. 685 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS NEAR MILWAUkee-av., $350 each. Lots near Humboldt Park, $400 each. Good lot, 25x100, at Hyde Park, near depot, $500. Lots at Oakland, near Cottage Grove-av., $40 per foot; easy payments. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND TWO LOTS, LEAVitt-st., only $650 cash, balance long time. Also lots and cottages cheap. FINLY, 43 Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—MARBLE-FRONT near Thirtieth-st., $14,000. Easy payments. Prairie-av., good two-story house, brick basement, lot 50x178; comfortable home, $20,000. Forest-av., two-story house on stone foundation, corner, lot 50x125; $10,500. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE AND LEASE of lot, 536 State-st., 158 and 160 Pacific-av., by S. BARRIER, 160 Pacific-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—THE LAND which is being advertised over the signatures of Wisner Brothers as "Henry Wisner's Milwaukee-av. Addition to Maplewood" is not under the control of the *bona fide* Maplewood Company, and does not adjoin the Maplewood property, and is not accessible by steam or horse cars, and we doubt if there is any such addition to Maplewood recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County.

A. R. WING & CO. are the only parties who have Maplewood property for sale, which is ornamented with several thousand elms and maples. A number of fine residences have been erected; sidewalks have been laid; the Artesian Well is flowing at the rate of 350 gallons per minute of pure water; the railway station is located on the property. Commutation fare 6¼ cents; while the Wisner property is without such improvements. Parties wishing to purchase in the vicinity will do well to visit the Genuine Maplewood before purchasing, as we are the only parties who can give a Clear Title to the Original Maplewood property. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. Price of lots from $375 to $450. A. R. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK PROPERTY—CORner of fifty-first and Madison-st., 150x150 feet. Choice residence property and only $50 per foot. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.: One of the most complete and beautiful residences in Cook County, located in Hyde Park, near depot and dummy, 2½ acres, thoroughly improved. Large house, well built, containing all modern improvements, including burglar alarm, cottage for coachman, barns, ice-house, hennery, &c. Also, one of the best located places in Kenwood, close to depot; fine grounds, well improved, 2½x212. House well built, containing all modern improvements. Also, a beautiful place in Oakland. Either of these places will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—AT $200—LOTS 20 MINUTES' RIDE—commutation fare, 7 cents; trains every hour. They are to be all sold in next 30 days. Study your interest and see them before you buy. It will cost you nothing. A. G. STOREY, 44 Green-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—FOR VILLA LOTS or residences in Highland Park. Apply to S. T. KING, 7 Central Union Building.

FOR SALE—IN OAK PARK, NEAR DEPOT, house of 9 rooms, good, dry cellar, furnace, cistern, abundant well water, and is shaded by large oak trees; lot 99 feet by 280 feet; garden contains an abundance of small fruits. Call and see the premises. Price reasonable. E. PECK.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV. AND FORTY eighth-sts., 100x170 ft. Bowen-av., near Cottage Grove, 125x125 ft. Forest-av., near Thirty-second-st., 50x125 ft. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; no pay for 5 years. Call on the owner, at 800 State st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—IN THATCHER, ONE mile west of Harlem, near depot, house of 10 rooms, good dry cellar. Price reasonable. Call on the owner, 114 and 116 Wabash-av. S. THATCHER, JR.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM, NEAR ST. JOSEPH, Mich., and short distance from railroad depot, 20 acres, fruit of all kinds, and in bearing. Fine improvements and fine neighborhood. Produces nets from $2,000 to $4,000 per year. Terms easy. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS IN ACRE property, both north and south of the city, if taken within five days. SAYLES & WALKER, 67 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—LOTS 50x200 feet. The best suburban town out of Chicago. Monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments. Houses built for parties who wish to go there to live. C. J. CORSE & CO., 9 South Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—FINE LOTS NEAR depot at $12 to $20 per foot, on easy terms. J. B. ADAMS, 165 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS! AUSTIN TAKES THEM all down. Go and see for yourself. More improvements in progress. The lots are the cheapest; the cars make the quickest time; the least fare, and more trains per day than any other suburb around Chicago. Buy now and save 40 per cent. W. R. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—NEW LARGE SUBURBAN RESIdence, modern improvements, pleasant location, 12 acres, good garden, 4 acres clover; 3-story barn, 20 rods from depot. Hobart is a live town. Monthly commutation to Chicago, $10.50. Terms accommodating. $10,000. J. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEAR GENeseo, Henry County, Ill., on Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, a good improved farm of 190 acres. Inquire of the owner at 800 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF LAND, THREE fourths woodland, the remainder prairie, with a good cranberry marsh on it. To be sold at $12 per acre. All good land. For further information address JOHN J. McLOUGHLIN, Michigan City, Ind.

FOR SALE—200 ACRES DAIRY, STOCK OR grain farm near Chicago, at station; good land, extensive improvements, milk sent to Chicago twice a day; good location for cheese factory; spring brook. JOHN EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ALL PARTIES HAVING HOUSES and stores for rent, and want their rents collected, will find it to their advantage to leave them at the Real Estate and House Renting Agency of HOGLE & SON, 196 West Madison-st. N. B. Particular attention given to non-residents.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A LOT FOR A MANUfactory, about 50x150, on South or West Side, between State-st. and Desplaines, and from Sixteenth to Van Buren-sts. Address WARNER'S, 619 State-st.

WANTED—FIVE OR TEN ACRES NORTH OF Twelfth-st. and east of railroad. Please give price and location. Address L 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE or rent. Full of orders to buy and rent. J. S. HAIR, 80 West Madison-st.

WANTED—CITY OR SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE, in exchange for a finely improved village farm of 6¼ acres, very desirable. For particulars address or call on M. H. MORRIS, at the hardware store of Bodge & Homer, 78 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A COTTAGE AND LOT, worth about $2,000. Address B. BAIRD, Minonk, or apply at office of CLAFLIN BROS, 204 West Madison-st.

WANTED—HOUSES AND LOTS IN ANY PART of the city in exchange for mortgages, unencumbered lots, and cash. SAYLES & WALKER, 67 Central Union Block.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, OR LEASE ON easy terms, a dock lot of about 100 feet frontage. Address TANNERY, care Nutt & Brookes, 23 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—WE ARE HAVING CALLS FOR houses and lots of all values; also, for good vacant lots, and for acre property, and owners desiring to sell will please send us descriptions, or call themselves. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal st., up stairs.

WANTED—NORTH SIDE—50 TO 100 FEET front on Dearborn-st., between Washington place and Schiller-st., or on Cass, Rush, or Pine sts., between Ontario-st. and Chicago-av.; east front preferred. Address C. Carrier 41, stating location, with price per foot, and terms.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, A LOT IN the burnt district between Adams and Lake, Market and State-sts. Owners apply to National Real Estate Bureau, 1 and 3 West Madison-st., Oriental Buildings.

WANTED—FOUR LOTS EAST OF CENTRAL Park, west of railroad, between Madison and Lake-sts. F. M. FOX, 165 West Washington-st.

WANTED—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.: I have several applicants wishing to buy first-class residences on South Side, below Sixteenth-st. Also, several wishing to rent first-class houses on South Side.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, ARRANGED with first-class skylight, and every facility for making fine work, will be sold with or without instruments, very cheap. This gallery is situated in a thriving town of about 10,000 inhabitants, only a short distance from Chicago. Inquire of or address THOS. O HOGLE (with Geo. P. Gore & Co), cor. Randolph and Michigan-av.

A FLOURING AND GRIST MILL, LOCATED on the C. B. & Q. R. R., ninety miles from Chicago, machinery nearly new, and in good running order, for sale at a bargain, to close an estate. Property costing $15,000 can be bought for $5,000, on easy terms. For further particulars inquire of KING & BUDD, No. 160 West Monroe-st., or of G. W. FAULKNER, at Arlington, Ills.

A WELL ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYING JEWelry business in Kansas City for sale. The stock about $30,000. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars address Box 74, Kansas City Mo.

A SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE FOR sale. No. 40 Blue Island-av.

A DRY GOODS STORE IN A NEW BRICK building and low rent, having a good trade, for sale for cash; with new first-class fixtures, and whole or part of stock. This is a splendid chance for a dry goods man. Address D 14, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, FURNIture and four years' lease for sale; 32 rooms. Bargain for a person with money. Address Box 25, Hyde Park.

A STONE WATER-POWER GRIST MILL 3-RUN of stone, for sale, free of expense of dam in a city of 4,000 inhabitants; good run of custom. Address L. & D. C. NEWTON, Batavia, Ill.

A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE or exchange, in or near Chicago, Ill., with first-class steam engine and boiler, suitable for manufacturing purposes, situated in Steubenville, O. For particulars call on the owner, 114 and 116 Wabash-av. S. THATCHER, JR.

A TEMPERANCE GROCERY STORE FOR sale. No cash to parties with approved credit. Must be sold, as owner is in other business. Address H 54, Tribune office. P. S.—No trading man need reply to this advertisement.

A NEWS AND CIGAR STORE, DOING A GOOD business, for sale cheap. Apply at 252 Cottage Grove-av.

BUILDING WITH BAR AND FIXTURES, AND lunch counter and lease, for sale cheap. Inquire at 92 South Clinton-st.

HOTEL TO RENT—THE BEST HOTEL AND railroad eating-house in the State, has 50 rooms, house and furniture new and first class with all modern improvements, and now doing a splendid business. This house will be rented to a good party who can command at once $1,000 or more; or half interest in the building and furniture will be sold on easy terms. Address P 55, Tribune office.

HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE, WITH STOVE and tin shop with good business, in a nice country town, 60 miles from Chicago. Also, dwelling and lot for sale by same parties. Capital required, $5,000, with time on $3,000. Inquire of MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 225 and 227 State-st., Chicago.

LEASE, FIXTURES AND COMPLETE STOCK of ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, hosiery, notions, etc., for sale. Good business place. Address G 66, Tribune office.

MEAT AND VEGETABLE MARKET FOR sale. Desiring to again remove to the South Side we offer the stock, fixtures, and lease of our market, 752 West Madison-st., for sale very low. Rent low and commanding. Rent, $15 per month. ROBBINS BROS., formerly of West Monroe-st.

NEW IDEA SAMPLE AND LUNCH ROOM, with licenses, new fixtures and furniture for sale at a bargain. Best location on the West side for a boarding house. Good reasons for selling. Inquire at 166 West Randolph-st., basement.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—CENTRALLY located, and doing an excellent business. Has been established 18 months, was destroyed in the fire, and has a complete new stock of machinery, type, etc. To a cash purchaser unusual inducements are offered. Address T D M, Tribune Branch office.

STOCK OF GROCERIES, &C., HORSE, WAGON, harness, fixtures, utensils, &c., for sale. Apply to BURTON & PIERCE, or 137 South Halsted-st.

SHINGLE MILL AND PINE LANDS FOR sale; mill new and in running order; over 3,000 acres of land heavily timbered with pine, hemlock, cedar, and other timber; none of the timber was burned last summer; lands good for farming after the timber is off; close to markets; will be sold cheap. Address DIKEMAN & LATIMER, Muskegon, Mich.

STOCK, LEASE, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE of a first class millinery and dressmaking establishment, 205, corner Halsted and Van Buren-sts., doing a good business.

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE A well-appointed job printing office, including two Gordon presses, an eighth and quarter. Everything new. Terms easy. Reasons given for wishing to sell. Address Y 57, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE, NEAR UNION PARK—BOARD for gent and wife, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Terms, $12.00 per week. Address V 55, Tribune office.

$150 WILL BUY GOOD WILL OF A PHOtograph gallery, in a rising town within 30 miles of Chicago; population, 3,000; no competition; best of reasons given for selling. Address R 28, Tribune office.

$350 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A good-paying, genteel business, if taken at once. 120 West Washington-st., Room 1.

$500—A BUSINESS MAN WITH THAT amount, and his time, can learn of something that might suit. 110 West Madison st. Room 4.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH STEAM-POWER, suitable for any manufacturing purposes. Inquire of A. L. BROWN, southwest corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, TOgether or separate. Inquire on premises at 117 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—THAT NEW BRICK STORE NOS. 227 and 229 East Jackson-st., suitable for wholesale business. Apply to WM. S. JOHNSTON, northwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—WE HAVE THREE FINE STORES and a double basement in Sherman House Block, to rent. Possession the 1st of May. Bids will be received during the first week of March. GAGE BROS. & RICE.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES, 68 SOUTH MARket-st., until May 1, possibly longer. Apply on the premises, KENLY & JENKINS.

TO RENT—STORE AND ROOM AND BASEment, at No. 67 West Lake-st. Apply to JO DAR-BIER, 160 Pacific-av.

TO RENT—TWO NICE NEW OFFICES OVER Forsyth's, fourth door north of Globe Theatre. A. KIDDER.

TO RENT—THE NEW C. L. JENKS BUILDING, Nos. 10 and 12 Madison-st.; 48x20, first-class store, and soon ready. Inquire of owner, 251 Clark-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AND LOFT, 20x100, first-class building. Possession at once. Apply at 204 Lake-st.

TO RENT—TO RESTAURANT MEN—HALF OF a large store; first-class location. Apply at 28 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ONE ROOM 46x50, OR TWO ROOMS 23x50, on second floor, with or without power. Apply on premises, to F. G. WELCH, Room 1, 53 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR WILL sell 3-story and basement marble front house, exquisitely furnished. Also barn attached. Inquire at 1198 Prairie-av., corner Twenty-sixth st.

TO RENT—STORE, NEAR CORNER HALSTED and Van Buren-sts., 48 feet deep, with good basement. Inquire in 205.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE BRICK STORE, 18x75; also second floor, good for insurance office or jobbing; also other offices and desk-room; all on Canal-st., near Washington. Prices low. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—PARLORS IN THE MARBLE front building 545 Wabash-av., for business purposes. Possession at once. Inquire of HEROW & NEWBURY, 537 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORES IN FIRSTclass location, State-st., near Van Buren, 20x[illegible], 46x50, or 60x90, three stories and basement, marble fronts, plate glass windows. C. S. WALLER, 63 Third av.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS. ALSO, large light basement, suitable for a printing office, laundry, barber shop, &c., 174 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR LIGHT BUSINESS OR OFFICE purposes, parlor suite, at 385 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FIVE OFFICES, SINGLY OR EN suite, being entire second floor of No. 11 South Canal-st. Inquire at Room 1, No. 11 South Canal st.

TO RENT—STORE OPPOSITE FIELD, LEITER & Co., cor. of State and Twentieth-sts., the very best point in the city for ladies' trade. Inquire at 949 State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—LODGING ROOMS FOR FOUR GENtlemen, with or without board, at 1289 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—AT HYDE PARK, ON ADAMS-ST., back of Presbyterian Church, west side of street, four rooms on first floor, with pantries and closet, suitable for housekeeping, for a quiet people. MRS. SLANEY.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT reasonable rates, with or without board, at 179 Twenty-first-st., a few doors from State.

TO RENT—A LARGE NICELY FURNISHED front room, 767 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—A PART OR THE WHOLE OF basement of the marble-front of 451 Wabash av. Inquire of R. FOWLER, 278 South Water-st., near Lake.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, BUTTERY AND closet, at 489 State-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY—WILL TRADE 40 acres choice wood land in Scott County, Missouri, 1 mile below Price's Landing on Mississippi River for any kind of goods that will sell in a new country. Address till April 1, J. W. POLLOCK, Wisner, Cuming County, Neb.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM OF 198 ACRES of excellent land, well improved, 3 miles from the city of Wisconsin, and 30 miles from St. Louis; also climate, mild and healthy, and good society all around. KENNEDY & CO., 148 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—COMPETENT, RELIABLE CANvassers by the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. Apply at City Office, 157 East Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL BRICK, TOday, early. Apply at Swansea Silver Works, 21 and at South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—IN A PERMANENT BUSINESS, at 11 South Canal-st., a boy about 16 years of age, who resides with his parents; salary first year, $4 per week.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND REliable canvasser for printing, to travel in country, either on commission or salary. Give full name and references. Address Y 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN AND WOmen for city and country to sell three articles in great demand. $2 to $5 a day easily made on $1 to $5 capital. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to call and see what we have to offer. KIMBALL & CO., 166 West Madison-st., Room 41.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—500 RAILROAD laborers for Michigan; wages $2.00. Only a part of the fare required cash, the company paying the other part. No office fee. Apply early to ANDREW G. KING & CO., 22 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A FEW EXPERIENCED SALESmen to sell goods on commission. Room 35 Central Union Block.

WANTED—TWO BOOT AND SHOE SALESmen at 587 State-st.; would like them to understand the business; one who speaks German preferred.

WANTED—WE WANT THREE A NO. 1 CANvassers early to-day. Call at 674 Wabash-av. HINDLE & JENKINS.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN AT once, with from $2,000 to $3,000 in cash. Good wages and security for money. Address P 55 Tribune office.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS, 200 choppers, wages $2 per day; 100 rock-men, $2.25 to $2.50 per day; 1 blacksmith and 300 teams. Steady work for two years. Apply to C. V. SNELL & CO, 25 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, RELIABLE sale man, thoroughly posted in the sash and door business, to travel for a first-class manufacturing establishment. One who can control a large Western trade preferred. Address, with real name, Y 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN, ON A GROCERY wagon. The situation is a good one, but requires a willing worker, and a man understanding his business fully. One acquainted on South Side preferred. Address, with reference, X 16, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELLING man, in the stationery business. None but those thoroughly acquainted with the business need apply at 379 Wabash-av.

WANTED—25 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan; agent goes with the men to-night; wages $2 per day. 21 West Randolph st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD LIGHTNING-ROD solicitors. Apply at the Southwestern Lightning-Rod Company's office, 231 West Madison-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—CLERK OR BOOKKEEPER, WHO can advance his employer $1,000. Address C H, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR THE RETAIL STOVE AND hardware trade, a competent and reliable sales man; one who can furnish unqualified testimonials as to character and ability. Address, with references, A 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, A reliable young man, good penman and correct in figures; work and wages light. Address, with references, Z 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—GROCERY CLERK, ONE THAT can lend employer $300 to $400 on good security. Call at 78 Hubbard-st., for two days.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT drug clerk. Address I & J 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER at McGINLEY'S gas-fixture store, 210 East Madison-st. Best of references required.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN in the retail clothing; one who can speak German; must furnish first-class references as to character and ability. Address CLOTHING, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—AT THE CORNER OF LINCOLNav. and Wells-st., stone masons and brick layers.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TEN STONE masons. Apply at the building, corner North Wells-st. and Lincoln-av.

WANTED—TO ARCHITECTS—A COMPETENT assistant, by W. L. B. JENNEY, Architect, 12 Peck-court.

WANTED—THREE GOOD COMPOSITORS, male or female. Apply immediately to FRED. ALLES, 100 Fourth-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER IMMEdiately; a German, Swede or Norwegian. Address WM. FOLKE, Lemont, Ill.

WANTED—A WARPER OR DRESSER OF CASsimeres or shawls, at the Lacon Woolen Mills. To a good man steady work and good wages. Apply at the Lacon Mills, Lacon, Ill.

WANTED—THREE WIRE CLOTH WEAVERS. Steady work the year round to good hands. Address WARNER & NOBLE, Rockford Wire Works, Rockford, Ill., Box 1023.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND COMPETENT foreman for the largest sash, door and blind factory in St. Louis. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m. and 3 and 5 p. m., at office of S. M. RANDOLPH, Architect, 97 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO RUN A MOLDing machine. Also a man to run a shaper and sticker. Apply at 45 Lumber-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT EVANSTON, four first class boot and shoe sewers, and peggers. E. McKAY.

WANTED—WALNUT OVAL TURNERS AT [illegible] Detroit, Mich. Apply to C. W. STEVENS, 581 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH'S HELPER. APply to GARLAND, HOLMES & CO., 53 North Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS GOLD GILDers, at O'BRIEN'S Art Emporium, 602 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD HARNESS-MAKERS. J. R. FOWLER, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—TWO MILLWRIGHTS, EXPERIenced workmen. Apply on canal-boat ITHA BELLE, north of Lake-st. bridge.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE painter. Address JOHN L. LORDE, Dixon, Ill.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH, A GOOD WORKman, one who understands horseshoeing. 255 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TWO SILVER-LAYERS AND TWO gilders, at 251 and 253 Twentieth-st.

WANTED—3 MEN TO GLAZE SHOW CASES. SECKERSON & WORTHING'S Show Case Manufactory, 843 and 845 State-st.

WANTED—TWO BURNISHERS, ONE CLOSE plater, and two locksmiths and general work, at 95 and 97 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—TWO HAT TRIMMERS, IMMEdiately, at CAVANNA'S Hat Factory, 21 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BOOK COMPOSITORS this morning. J. J. SPALDING & CO., 108 Canal-st.

WANTED—BOOK-BINDER; AN EXTRA first-class finisher for job work; good wages and steady employment. W. L. TIDD, 43 South Canal-st.

WANTED—GOOD GASFITTERS AND PLUMBers, at McGINLEY'S, 210 East Madison-st.

Coachmen.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CITY COACHMAN Apply at Room 63 Central Union Block.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—GIVEN AWAY TO ANY book agent, a specimen of the Great Industries of the United States. 1,300 pages and 500 engravings, printed in English and German. Written by twenty eminent authors, including Horace Greeley and John B. Gough. We want agents in every town to solicit orders for this work, on liberal terms. It sells to all classes, and no library should be without it. It is a complete history of all branches of industry, processes of manufactures, etc. No like work ever before published. One agent sold 138 in eight days, another 125 in one week, another 203 in two weeks. An early application will secure a choice in territory. Full particulars and terms will be sent free, with a specimen of this great work. J. B. BURR, HYDE & CO., 122 South Halsted-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—SOMETHING NEW FOR Agents—We announce to all who wish lucrative employment, that our engraving "The Mother of Our Lord" is completed, and is pronounced the most beautiful subject ever engraved. Nearly one year's time, and a large amount of money have been spent to engrave it. Agents who find that "books go slow," will do well to write us. 250 orders were taken in 15 days, 75 in 9 days, and 100 in 8 days. Male and female agents wanted; large inducements offered. Send for circulars. M. A. PARKER & CO., 152 South Morgan-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—I WANT AGENTS IN every county in the Northwest to sell Mahew's work on the "Management of the Horse." This work is illustrated with over 400 engravings, and contains descriptive remarks on anatomy, medicine, shoeing, teeth, food, vices, &c., together with comments on grooms, dealers, breakers, breeders, trainers, carriages and harness. Liberal inducements to live men. C. S. BURROWS, 583 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST SELLING line of goods in America. The improved republic and world; new State maps; religious and political charts; fine lithographs; steel engravings; photographs; chromos; oval-framed pictures, etc. Best assortment and lowest prices; send for circular. GEO. F. CRAM, 55 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CRUMBS SWEPT UP, by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. The sale steadily increasing. His most popular and best effort. Send for circulars, and see our terms and a full description of the work. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., General Agents for the West, 269 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR WOMAN AS WIFE and Mother; by Prof. Henry Chevasse, M. D., of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and one of the greatest physicians in the world. Send for circulars, and see our terms and full descriptions. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., 269 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST SELLING article in America; $5 to $20 a day sure on small capital, for country agents. Double sample, 25c. MERRILL & CO., 220 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE "GREAT REpublic," by Jas. McCabe, Jr. It is now ready for subscribers; contains 1,113 large, 8 vo. pages, 224 illustrations, and wood and steel; presents a full view of our glorious country, and should be read by every American. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., 269 West Madison-st., Chicago.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A PRODUCE COMmission business; must be an honest man, experienced in this business and have some money. Address I & J 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE WHOLESALE and retail cigar business well established with two stores in the best location in the city. A young man preferred with some knowledge of the business. Capital wanted, about $1,500. Address with references, I & J 84, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WISH TO FORM A copartnership with some party already engaged in, or who is about entering into the real estate business; the party must be Christian man, or, at least of good morals; a country location preferred; have some capital to invest in the business. Address, with full name, WM. C. PUTT, Ludlow, Champaign County, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURing business of an article used in every grocery; must have $2,000 to connect wholesale liquor with the business; partner a good salesman preferred; strictly confidential. Business will yield $12,000 to $15,000 net. Address, with real name, S 94, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED man in a good paying business, long established; must have $3,000 to $5,000. Address H 57, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY boiler maker, with no less than $200 capital. Apply personally or by letter, inside of one week, No. 14 Bluff st., Joliet, Ill.

INSTRUCTION.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIERS' French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nieman-Allemay, of Paris, 58 East Thirty-fifth-st., New York City. French classes for ladies three times a week.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY to teach music and do plain sewing. No objection to the country. Address, for 3 days, 363 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS IN a private family. Also a competent seamstress and chambermaid. Best of references required. Call at 376 Wabash-av.

WANTED—EIGHT GOOD IRONERS AT THE Oriental Steam Laundry, 439 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—GIRLS WANTING SITUATIONS for general housework can find places by bringing first class references. Apply 126 West Monroe-st., employment office. Girls wanted from the country.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR SCANDInavian girl, to do general housework in a small family. Call at front door of 413 West Monroe-st., between the hours of 3 and 6.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, AT 151 ELLIS-AV.; one to do second work, and the other to cook, wash, and iron. German or English.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO COOK, WASH, and iron, in a private family, where a good home will be given her. Apply at ROBERTSON'S, 379 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, in a moderate-sized private family; good wages to right person. 371 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN COOKING, washing and ironing; German or Swede preferred. Call early at 519 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK AND DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Inquire at 320 Douglas place.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE, DANE, OR NORwegian girl, to do second work and sewing in a small private family. Apply at 467 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK in the kitchen. Apply at 371 Wabash-av., with references.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply, with references, at 1424 Indiana-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT 564 MICHIgan-av., two girls for kitchen and up-stairs work; good wages allowed to competent girls.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman to take care of child nearly two years old; references required. Apply at 183 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL COMPETENT TO DO cooking. Apply at 102 South Park-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM girl, at the Western-av. Hotel, 560 West Madison-st. Call early.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family, at 309 Calumet av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work for a small family at 20 North Robey-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO DO SECOND work and take care of children, and one to run a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Apply at 590 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL FOR LAUNDRY and chamber work; references required. Apply at 376 West Washington-st., between 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 6 to 9 p. m.

WANTED—AT 1246 PRAIRIE-AV., A GOOD girl to do general housework in a small family; must bring good references.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, CANADIAN or Holland girl; must be good cook, washer and ironer; $3.50 to a competent girl; references required. Call for two days at 461 West Washington st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO DO GENERAL housework at Hyde Park; for good girls we offer a pleasant home and the best of wages. Apply at residence, corner Fifty-first-st. and Madison-av., or at my office, 160 Wabash-av. OTIS S. FAVOR.

WANTED—AT 351 WEST MADISON-ST., A girl to do general housework.

WANTED—10 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small private families, at Mrs. BATES' office; no fees; situations ready. 1583 State-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl for general housework in a small family. 251 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 12 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GIRL 10 OR 12 YEARS OF AGE, to live with a lady. Apply at corner of Sangamon and Carroll-sts. C. S. FROST.

WANTED—A GOOD RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a private family. Apply at 142 South Peoria-st., between Adams and Jackson.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN HOUSEwork; one that can cook or sew as required. Call at 29 North Peoria-st., corner of Lake.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, etc.; English, German, or Norwegian preferred. Call at 702 Michigan-av., cor. Twentieth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN OR EXPERIenced girl for general housework in a small family; good wages to a competent person; Swede or German preferred. E. B. SHERMAN, 214 South Sangamon st.

WANTED—AT 290 WEST LAKE-ST., A GIRL to do general housework. Apply immediately.

WANTED—AT 113 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., an experienced girl for general housework. Good pay weekly.

WANTED—AT 798 WABASH-AV., A GOOD chambermaid and a second girl.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD FIRST-CLASS MILLINER, one fully competent to trim. Apply to GAGE BROS. & CO., corner Michigan-av. and Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS for dressmaking; must furnish own machine. Apply at 231 Third-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRT-MAKERS with Wheeler & Wilson machine, at McART'S Eureka Shirt Factory, 124 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FOUR EXPERIENCED SHIRTmakers, at 46 South Desplaines-st., up stairs, Room 2.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO TAKE sole charge of a family of six young men on a farm; must do the cooking and washing. Apply at 286 Wabash-av.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MEDIUM-SIZED house or cottage, within one mile of corner Randolph and Halsted-sts., on West Side. Address, giving location and rent, T W., care Lunt, Preston & Kean.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT-PAYING tenant, immediately, or by May 1, a small cottage, or part of a house. South Side preferred. Must be convenient to street cars. Rent not to exceed $25. Address, with particulars, S. 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE ON THE West Side, south of Washington-st. Will pay from $50 to $60 per month. Address F 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES FOR THE coming year. We have customers wishing to engage such. F. E. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, furnished room without board, South Side. References. Address D 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE AND DRY basement, with office room above. Address E 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, A room for a single gentleman, with or without board, on Wabash or Michigan-avs., north of Eighteenth-st. Address VICTOR, P. O. Box 98.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR THREE rooms. Address I & J 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHed room on the West Side within ten blocks of Sherman House. Address O. HEDGES, 43 South Canal-st. Room No. 2.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BARN IN THE VIcinity of the corner of West Washington and Sheldon-sts. Address N. 89 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE WEST SIDE, by a man and wife, no children, a front room or two small ones; rent must be moderate. Address H, 281 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL TENEMENT, cottage or rooms, suitable for housekeeping; small family; no children. Address F 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, AND SELL furnished and unfurnished in all parts of the city. Also farms and lands, at the National Real Estate Bureau, 1 and 3 West Madison-st., Oriental Buildings.

WANTED—TO RENT—A CORNER LOT OF 40 or 50 feet front on Dearborn or LaSalle-sts., north of Chicago-av., with privilege of buying; or will exchange for other city property. Address B D, 177 Rush-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MARCH 15, GOOD front rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board on South Side, between Twelfth and Twenty-fourth-sts., and east of Wabash-av. Answer by letter, giving full particulars. J. J. BORLAND, corner Lake and Market-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPECTABLE party, one or two furnished rooms, with a respectable family. Apply, before 2 o'clock, at the NATIONAL REAL ESTATE BUREAU, 1 and 3 West Madison-st., Oriental Buildings.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM, suitable for a Kindergarten school, between Randolph and Harrison-sts., Peoria and Curtis-sts. School will be in session from 9 till 1. Address V 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THE SUBSCRIBER wants a house containing 8 or 9 bedrooms, located in a good neighborhood on the South Side and north of Twenty-fifth-st. complete, with gas and all modern improvements. Rent about $1,400 to $1,600. EDWIN HUNT, Hardware Merchant 148 Michigan-av., near Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE years, a 2 or 3-story house, containing from 12 to 20 rooms, with all modern improvements; also stable included; should prefer West Side; rent must be moderate. Address L. C., Post Office, stating all particulars.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MEDIUM SIZED 2-story house, in good location, either now or by the 1st of April, by a prompt paying tenant. Address, giving location and rent, R. F. REDELL, 319 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE of from 8 to 12 rooms, on either Wabash, Michigan, Indiana or Prairie avs., north of Twenty-fourth-st.; everything must be first-class. Address WALLACE, Manufacturer's National Bank.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A THOROUGH CANVASSER WOULD UNDERtake the introduction of some articles of practical utility needed in the reconstruction of Chicago. Good references given. Address I & J 91, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 584 State-st.

DIVORCES — LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

NOTICE—REAL ESTATE BOUGHT, LEASED, and re-leased; houses hired and rented; rents collected. Office, 117 Third-av. J. S. RICHARDSON.

TO PARTIES WISHING TO BUILD FLOUR mills, grist mills, or elevators, the undersigned will furnish plans, specifications, and detail drawings, or will superintend the work personally. References and satisfaction given. Address JOHN R. MEREDETH, Millwright and Machinist, No. 43 Milton-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—BY JOHN E. PETTIBONE, OLD paper, rags, and metals at 65 West Madison-st. Branch 181 East Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—300 TONS OF OLD IRON, AND 20 tons of brass. Having got our foundries in running order, we are now prepared to pay more for iron and brass than any one in this State. Those having the above please call at SMITH & KELLY'S, 43 Market-st.

WANTED—PATENT RIGHT, HORSE, AND land traders all over the United States, to address us, and learn how to clear from $50 to $100 per day, on investing $5. Enclose stamp. T. COFFIN & CO., Oak Park, Ill.

WANTED—TO CONTRACT FOR BUILDING three houses, with some party who will take part pay in desirable lots at cash prices. D. W. ELDRED & CO., 44 South Green-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SMALL TUG boat. Address, stating full particulars, R. & J. GOOD & CO., 17 to 23 Michigan-st.

WANTED—CITY RETAIL LIQUOR LICENSE. Apply at 104 South Desplaines-st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

$100,000 WORTH OF WATCHES AT ALmost your own price; good silver American watches, $15; ladies' gold, only $15; silver open-face, $6. Jewelry, guns, pistols, clothing, accordeons, violins, guitars, carpenters' tools, &c., &c., at half price to pay advances. J. G. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker, 24 North Canal-st. Dealers call.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN strictly temperate and reliable, as travelling or local salesman; have been in business for myself, had experience in bookkeeping, hardware, paints, oils, and agricultural implement business; am well acquainted with a portion of the West and North-west; would sell on salary or commission if need be; expect to work to make up for loss by fire; can furnish best reference. Address or call on R 47, Tribune office, stating place of interview.

SITUATION WANTED—$1,000 TO LOAN TO responsible party by one with experience. Address M 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN FOR A hat and cap or notion house, to travel in Iowa. Will furnish recommendations. Address Y 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY, 15 YEARS of age, and not afraid of work. Can give reference. Address W 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed, or examined by a competent and experienced accountant; also posting, etc., attended to evenings or during the day. Terms reasonable. B. ALBERTE, 379 West Madison-st., up stairs.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED retail Queensware salesman. Can furnish good references. Address T 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A LAW office; a good and rapid penman. Address JAS. THOMPSON, 299 West Lake-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL gardener who thoroughly understands his business; desires employment in the city. Address F 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS Dyer, well acquainted with the dyeing of raw cotton for mixing with wool. Address, stating pay, Box 367, Kankakee, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL ENgineer to take charge of and run a stationary engine. Address R 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BUILDERS AND others—As foreman of carpenters and joiners by a thorough experienced man, 12 years in London and 18 months in this city. Address B 93, Tribune office.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A Dane who speaks English, and understands his business. Good references. Address Y 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, Swede, as Coachman; has several years experience. Best of reference. Address I & J 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO drive team, or as coachman. 640 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND gardener. Can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Good references. Address O 80, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO RESPECTable girls; one for kitchen work and the other for second work. Please call at 21 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, washer and ironer; also by a second girl. First-class wages expected. Address L X, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Reference given if required. South Side preferred. Call at 115 West Adams-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED milliner in a wholesale or retail establishment. Address H B, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY in a wholesale or retail millinery establishment; has many years experience. Address H Y, Tribune office, 469 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO AND vicinity, in large and small sums (not less than $1,000), for a term of years; ($5,000 for one year) for rebuilding or other purposes, made by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN SUMS OF $1,000 and upwards. H. G. CHASE (Chase Bros.), 229 West Randolph-st.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTYsecond-st., cor. Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPward; commission moderate. W. BUTLER, 459 Wabash-av., Room 10.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums from $1,000 to $10,000 and over. FURNESS & ABBOTT, 30 South Clinton and 481 Wabash.

MONEY TO LOAN ON INSIDE REAL ESTATE at the Union Insurance and Trust Co. Bank, No. 37 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS FARMS IN sums of $500 to $20,000, at 10 per cent and commission. J. H. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—$10,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT ON GOOD business property. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY FOR A TERM OF YEARS at 8 and 10 per cent interest, on good city and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—THE LOAN OF $7,000 FROM 3 TO 5 years on first-class improved real estate, situated on Wabash-av., north of Harmon court. Address 1101 Prairie-av.

$4,000 WANTED FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, SEcurity, inside improved property. Abstract ready. A. M. SHELDON, No. 260 West Madison-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN—30, 60 OR 90 DAYS ON good commercial paper. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT FOR one or five years. MILLER & RIGDON, Real Estate and Loan Agents, 300 West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Evarts' shingle machines and saws. 56 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

B. T. BABBITT'S MACHINERY, ENGINES and boilers, fire pumps, steam and power pumps. Brockway and [illegible] Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 15 AND 17 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—2 NEW BOILERS OF 40-HORSE power, each with complete connections, and one 40-horse power engine. Inquire by letter or person at 904 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY GOOD TRIP-HAMMER and steam boilers; also engines of all sizes. WM. McGREGOR, 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A 3-HORSE POWER CALORIC ENgine, Rider's patent, can be seen in operation at the tea store, 14 and 16 South Halsted near Randolph.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—JOHN GEORGE Laitch and Anna Laitch; John is a German, by trade a cabinet maker; have lived in Chicago for a number of years; are inquired after by a brother, F. Meses, of Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, Jan. 17, 1872.

Peter McMillan, who resided at No. Union st., is inquired after by Mrs. James Gilland, No. 16 High Calton, Edinburgh, Scotland, Jan. 30, 1872.

Kate Carroll, who lived with the family of Mr. P. Jervis, No. 208 East Madison-st., in August last, is anxiously inquired after by her mother, Mary Carroll, care of Patrick Hack t, Spring Garden-st., North Strand, Dublin.

John Formey, who came to Chicago in 1869, where he joined his two brothers, Dennis and Christopher Formey, all of whom are carpenters or mill-sawyers by trade, and who formerly lived at No. 14 Butterfield-st., is inquired after by his wife, care of Philip Craven, Exhibition Palace, Dublin, Ireland.

Robert Hammond, by trade a gilder, and who was in the employ of — Noble, picture frames, store No. 150 State-st.—Also

Henry Repwoldt, architect on Dearborn-st., opposite the Post Office, are inquired after by their sister, Isabel Hammond, of San Jose, California, Jan. 22, 1872.

Mrs. Keenan, widow with two children, who lived at No 4 Huron-st., is inquired after by Thomas E. Fry at No. 43, South Canal st., Room 3, Chicago.

Charles Barley, alias Charles Johnson, 15 years old, left Toronto, Ont., about Jan. 15, 1872, and came to Chicago. Parents in great distress. Address—Barley, Toronto, Ont.

Thomas Plumstead and wife, lived at 110 [illegible]. Inquired for by his sister, Sarah Duffy, 275 Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y. Send to T. H. [illegible], State and Hall, Chicago.

Alice, Laura, and George Pratt, [illegible] and 9 years old, are in Protestant Orphan Asylum, Detroit, Mich., left there by their mother. [illegible] a tool-maker. Sent out. Boy, George, dying of homesickness and "wants to see his papa." Address Wells Sherman, Chief of Police, Chicago.

INFORMATION WANTED—AS TO THE whereabouts of James Adamson, formerly of Montreal and Edinburgh, Scotland. If this advertisement comes to his notice, he will hear of something to his advantage by corresponding with his sister, MRS. E. BAIN, 116 Chatham-st., Montreal. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received. When last heard from he was in Chicago. (Exchanges please copy).

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED REgarding one M. Joseph, formerly of Howell, Michigan, and lately doing business in Chicago. He can hear of something greatly to his advantage by addressing J J S, 275 West Taylor-st.

PERSONAL—A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN desires correspondence with a widow or young lady of intelligence and refinement. Object, matrimony. Address J. A. MARTIN, P. O. Box 143, Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—MRS. J— B—N, NOW OF C— S—n-st., will please advise an old friend where an interview can be had. Address ALEX MANN, Chicago.

PERSONAL—SAMPSON: YOURS 20TH REceived. I cannot say to you by personals what seems necessary. You must give me address to which I can mail letters. W. H. L.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE property known as the Northwestern Excelsior Manufactory, situated on North Branch, near Halsted-st. bridge. Brick building, containing large engine, boilers, pump, steam dry house, etc., all nearly new and in running order. Apply on premises, or address FRANK, 36 West Randolph-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A LARGE lot, fronting on the North Branch, being 174 feet on the river, 288 feet on Division-st., and 96 feet on Cherry-st. A good location for a lumber yard. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 398 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—TEN ACRES OF LAND NEAR Washington Heights, for a term of years, suitable for a garden. D. G. STRONG, 59 Twenty-second-st.

TO LEASE—LOTS ON TYLER AND HOYNE sts., cheap, just outside fire limits. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents.

TO LEASE—VALUABLE BUSINESS LOT—A valuable lot, 50x150 feet, on East Randolph-st., between Market and Franklin, is offered for rent for a term of years at a reasonable price. A splendid location for almost any class of business. Inquire of MRS. MARY BUSCH, No. 444 West Twelfth-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK—GOOD RED, WHITE AND PRESSED brick arriving daily. Delivery prompt. HUBBARD & SCANLAN, Iron-Clad office, 101 East Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LUMBER—30,000 FEET SEASONED maple flooring; for all other kinds of lumber, call on, or address, S. M. HAMILTON, cor. Canal and Eighteenth sts.

FOR SALE—100,000 OLD BRICK, MOSTLY clean, in the burnt district. Address E 81, Tribune office, for price, &c.

WANTED—100,000 SECOND-HAND BRICK either piled or in the ruins. Will pay cash in advance. C. L. JENKS, 251 Clark-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MATHEWS tell of business, journeys, marriages, lost and absent friends, lost or stolen property, and they truly tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 110 West Madison-st.